FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the Governor of N. Carolina.

It is at all times our sacred duty to give thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings we enjoy. This solemn duty is still more imperative at periods of national trial and responsibility, when we feel more deeply that God has been our support in all the vicissitudes of fortune. To us as a State, He has ever been kind and protecting; and thus far in our new career as a separate and independent nation we have been a highly favored people. Instead of famine and pestilence, health and plenty have prevailed, and if instead of peace, it hath seemed good in His wisdom, for our past sins, to afflict us with the calamities of war, to our arms He hath given the victory, and a heavenly earnest of a final triumph over all our enemies.

Relying upon His divine Providence for continued protection in all our troubles, and that He may still vouchsafe to us as a people, wisdom in council, victory in battle, health and plenty in all our land, and establish on firm foundations our national independence and happiness; let us give thanks that the God of our Fathers hath been our God, and supplicate His Holy name that He may ever continue His favor to us and our children to the latest generations.

I, therefore, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex officio of the State of North Carolina, do hereby set apart *Thursday the 5th day of December next*, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and recommend that on that day all our usual avocations be suspended, and that the reverend Clergy of all denominations throughout the State invite their several congregations to repair to their usual places of public worship to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for all His past blessings, and supplicate for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and nation.

SEAL. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor ex officio.

By order,
PULASKI COWPER, Sec'y.

The Stay Law.—The Winston Sentinel (Democratic) is strongly opposed to the Stay Law. It says,—

"That dishonest individuals should refuse to pay their debts, when not compelled to do so, is not to be wondered at; that persons possessing advantages over their neighbors, in times of want and trouble, should be heartlessly unfeeling, is no unusual occurrence; but that every body should "turn up" wrong side outward is certainly a novelty in any age or generation. The salesman demands the cash for every article of merchandise; the lawyer goes about the streets with nothing to do; the editor gets no pay for his labor; the debtor has no use for money; the producer is in no hurry to get his produce to market, and every thing seems up side down. There is beyond all question more money in the hands of the people at the present than has ever been known, at any one time, and yet there is no money in circulation.

You can scarcely get a dollar changed. The inconvenience of transacting business even upon a small scale is becoming enormous, and all this the result of a misguided conception of affairs in the money holders of the country in not distributing out their money as usual. It is useless to say that there is no money in the country; we know to the contrary. The merchants have carried none North; the banks have made double loans; crops during the past year were very extensive and sold at high prices; the bacon, the horses, cattle and all the resources of the State have been drawn out and amply paid for; labor has been in great demand; for all which cash has been amply distributed, and is now in the hands of the people; and yet there is no money. This is all wrong and shows clearly the utility of execution laws."

Suggestion to Planters.—The Georgia Planters' Convention recently held at Macon, recommend to planters that should the war continue and the present crop remain unsold, not to plant any cotton next spring except enough for home consumption. The Secretary of the Treasury suggests that the planters should take immediate measures for planting for winter crops to meet the demand for grain and provisions. These are doubtless good suggestions. It is not too late to seed a large crop of wheat, rye and winter oats. Arrangements should be made for a large crop of corn, peas, potatoes, white beans, &c., next spring. Our mountain farmers should seed largely for Irish potatoes. Flax should be sown also more largely than heretofore. Let the present crop be well husbanded and used properly, and let it be sold at living prices. In the mean time let the utmost care be taken for the preservation and tanning of hides. Let every farmer turn his attention more particularly to the raising of hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. Let our women get up their old cards, and spinning wheels and looms. Our Southern factories cannot supply the demands of the country if the war should continue, and if the farmers would return to the manufacture of their own clothing as in former years, it would go largely to lessen the demand for cotton and woolen goods. Let us not act upon the supposition that the war will soon be ended. We must bestir ourselves if we would clothe and feed our armies and our people.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that Col. R. R. Vance's regiment, which has been in camp for some weeks near this City, has been ordered to Jonesboro', Tenn., and left on Monday evening last.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From Port Royal, &c.—The Charleston correspondent of the Examiner writes on the 21st inst.:—

The Yankees have coolly put them (the slaves) to their old work of picking and ginning the cotton. Some of them have escaped to the main, and say that nothing but the bayonets of the invaders prevent the rest from following.

The amount of cotton abandoned on the plantations was very considerable. It is generally said to be about fifteen hundred bales. But the Northern Government may reckon, without fear of mistake, that it has obtained the very last bag of cotton, and also the last contraband, that it can ever hope to seize by pouncing upon the coast of South Carolina. Concerted arrangements between the planters and the military authorities have wisely been made by which no plantation will in future be abandoned until the crop is utterly consumed, the gin houses and other buildings destroyed, the live stock driven off, and the hands removed to the interior. In the most exposed localities, that is, the islands adjacent to Port Royal, on which the enemy may at any moment make his appearance, the work of destruction is already consummated. For the past few days gangs of negroes from the coast, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight, was hazy and lurid. Many could not account for the phenomenon. It was the effect of the wholesale conflagration of cotton going on at Edisto and other islands intervening between Charleston and Port Royal. Wherever the marauders choose next to land, and it is useless to disguise the fact that they *can* land at a great many points, they will find nothing but devastated fields, deserted by all save the avenging presence of the partizan rifleman.

In my last letter I alluded to the strength of the defences of Charleston. Savannah, also, has been strongly fortified on a plan for which the conformation of its harbor affords peculiar facilities, and I understand that General Lee says that that city is now in a condition to make a protracted and successful defence. Gen. Lee has gone to Brunswick, Georgia.

The Columbia Carolinian publishes the following interesting extract from a private letter:

Edisto island is nearly laid in ruins. Mr. J. J. Mikell, Mrs Hopkinson, and Mr. I. Legare, have all burned their entire crops, negro houses, barns, &c., and at a meeting of the planters this has been universally determined on. The same spirit actuates the owners of all the Sea island plantations. I fully expect to hear that the entire Sea island crop of this State will meet a similar fate. None will be saved, for all is in the fields or gin houses; thus twenty thousand bales, the product of this State, amounting to two millions five hundred thousand dollars, will be destroyed by the hands of the proprietors themselves, rather than it shall fall into the possession of our Vandal enemies, and I have no reason to believe that Georgia will pursue any other course. Her people are as noble and as self-sacrificing as ours. The Sea island crop of last year was estimated at forty thousand bales, and this year the favorable seasons made the planters calculate on forty-five thousand bales. Should the Vandals overrun Florida, and make any demonstration on the Sea island producing portions of that State, you may expect the planters there to follow our example, and thus will the entire fine staple crop of this Confederacy be totally destroyed, estimated in value at $100 to $150 a bale, from four to five millions; but this is not all. The cultivation of this article will not be resumed while the war lasts. It is known to you that the seaboard of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are the only regions of the earth where fine and extra fine cotton, termed Long Staple, can be successfully produced. Now, the production of this article is indispensable to the manufacturers of Bolton, Lancashire, and many other of the districts in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. There is no substitute for it.

The Fingal's Cargo.—While there can be no longer any restraint of policy or prudence to forbid allusion to the successful enterprise of the Fingal, we may refer to it for the purpose of giving a correct and reliable account of her cargo. The statements of it have been very various in some of our exchanges.

The Fingal brought some half-dozen passengers, and her cargo consisted of the following articles:

12,000 Enfield rifles, 11,000 of which were for the Confederacy, and 1,000 for Louisiana; 1,000,000 cartridges; 40,000 pounds of powder; 6 24-pounder rifled cannon; a quantity of sabres and a few pistols; a lot of shoes and blankets.

Richmond Examiner, 25th inst.

The Confederate States' Treaties with the Indians.—We learn that the result of Gen. Pike's mission among the Indians has been most satisfactory to the Government. He was appointed by the President in March last Commissioner to the Indian nations and tribes West of Arkansas. By the treaties which, since that time, he has negotiated, all the Indian nations, tribes and bands between Kansas and Red River have placed themselves under the protection of the Confederate States, and become their allies and wards. The whole Indian country West of Arkansas is thus secured to us.

The Cherokees have raised two full regiments, the Creeks a regiment of 750, the Chickasaws a full regiment, and the Seminoles, Choctaws, Creeks and Osages have promised battalions.

The Dispatches.—The Norfolk Day-Book says it has heard that the Yankees did'nt get the dispatches of our commissioners, when those gentlemen were arrested. Prior to the arrest, the dispatches, together with Confederate drafts for large amounts, had been put into the British mail-bag and were not molested. The Day-Book does not give its authority for the statement, which we hope is true.

Look out for Counterfeits.—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit $10 bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. By observing the bill it may readily be detected from the genuine. The names of the President and Cashier on the latter are written, while those on the counterfeit are engraved. The vignettes on the counterfeit are also badly executed, the hands of the reaper not being visible. The eyes are also dotted as with a pen. The only writing on this counterfeit is the number and the word Washington. The paper has a greasy appearance.—*Chas. Courier, 26th inst.*

PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED.—The Washington Republican, said to be the organ of Mr. Lincoln, in its issue of the 20th inst., announces on "positive information that a number of rebel prisoners have been removed, within a week past, either to Fortress Monroe by water, or to Richmond by the inland route, for the purpose of being exchanged."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

THE CAPTURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.—The prevalence of a report that the British Minister has demanded the restoration of these gentlemen, has been refused, has demanded his passports, and that the New York Herald pledges a united North in support of Lincoln's refusal, naturally produces great excitement and strong hope. If true, the next step will be war—a war which will rid the South in a great measure of the only force which she is not fully able to overcome—the yankee navy. That will find abundant occupation elsewhere than in blockading Southern ports. It will be required to defend the Northern cities and coast and the Northern commerce.

We have doubts of the truth of the report—doubts whether a Minister would take so decided a step without first getting instructions from his government, and doubts whether the crafty Secretary Seward would so promptly and plainly meet the issue as to give the Minister occasion for the final and offensive step which he is reported to have taken. If, however, he has taken that step, it shows that he is aware that his government *desired* a legitimate reason for hostilities—a stronger justification in the eye of the world than the mere want of cotton would furnish.

But whatever doubts may rest on the question of right to capture our Ministers under the circumstances, and on the above report, and on the action of the British Government, we agree with the Charleston Mercury that there can be no doubt of the feeling of the British people. Whatever the laws of nations may require the British government to do or to abstain from doing, the people of that great and proud nation will be agitated from centre to circumference by what they will be very sure to regard as a gross national insult and outrage. Nothing but reparation is likely to satisfy *them*. And we live in hope, therefore, that John Bull will take Lincoln's navy off our hands while we whip his army in as many Bull Runs as it may venture to engage in.

P. S. The latest news by this morning's mail is conflicting, not sustaining the report of Lord Lyons' peremptory demands, but clearly indicating his temper to resent the outrage, and further showing, by the fall o stocks, that the North is very uneasy at the prospec that war will result from it.

COTTON.—We are glad to see that the South Carolinians about Beaufort are at last doing what they ought to have done at first—destroying their cotton and other produce, and removing their negroes, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing but a panic, we suppose, could have induced the planters there to leave any thing that the enemy could appropriate to his own use.

The probable destruction of the entire crop of sea island cotton, which is produced in no other part of the world than on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, is an event of serious moment to a considerable class of manufacturers in Europe, chiefly in France, whose business will be broken up for want of the raw material. Their machinery can scarcely be adapted to the manufacture of the short staple or coarser cottons, even if the blockade were raised and those kinds were obtainable.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool does not diminish as rapidly as has been anticipated, probably because the spinners buy sparingly at the present high prices, as well as because the mills work short time. On the 8th inst. there were still 633,000 bales on hand, of which 390,000 were American. This is a supply for about ten weeks, not estimating the 243,000 bales of inferior India cottons.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that "it is believed that assurances have already been given, through the U. S. Minister, Mr. Adams, that free access to the cotton ports should be given, this winter, to British vessels." Surely the U. S. government must be indifferently informed as to the temper of the people of the South, if it imagines that the planters would sell their cotton to England under any such arrangement, through Port Royal or any other port held by the enemy; or that the Confederate States, or any one of them, would permit such an operation, even if the planters were disposed to engage in it. Mr. Lincoln and the English may be assured that all the cotton they will get through such ports will be what they can steal or capture.

THE VOTE FOR ELECTORS.—Gov. Clark has issued a Proclamation declaring the election of the 12 Electors of President and Vice President, viz: "Lott W. Humphrey, John Pool, Alfred G Foster, David S. Reid, Nicholas W. Woodfin, Henry F. Bond, Weldon N. Edwards, William B. Rodman, Anderson Mitchell, John M. Long, Haywood W. Guion and William McL. McKay."

The Governor states the votes as follows:

Humphrey,	46,390,	(run on both Tickets.)
Pool,	46,141,	do.
Reid,	45,449,	do.
Foster,	45,963,	do.
Woodfin,	27,400,	(old Secession Ticket.)
Bond,	27,378,	do.
Mitchell,	27,169,	do.
Edwards,	27,077,	do.
Rodman,	27,089,	do.
Long,	26,947,	do.
Guion,	26,804,	do.
McKay,	24,489,	partially on both Tickets.

The other nominees received as follows:

Jesse G. Shepherd 20,947, Council Wooten 19,507, Tod R. Caldwell 19,816, John Walker 12,270, A. S. Merrimon 19,174, Bedford Brown 19,169, Thomas Bragg 19,162, and Wm. A. Graham 18,919. And there were many scattering votes.

The Standard says, that of the 12 elected—

"Eight are original secessionists and four old Union men. The whole vote cast in the State, it will be seen, was a little over 46,000—being a fraction over *one-third* only of the entire vote of the State—the aggregate vote ordinarily in a test of party strength being about 112,000. The vote therefore, cannot determine the present *status* of public opinion in the State."

It strikes us that the Governor's mode of computing the votes is not correct and might lead (though it has perhaps not done so in this instance,) to the disfranchisement of one or more of the Districts. Gov. Reid, for instance, was run on one Ticket as Elector for the State at large, and on the other as Elector for the 6th District. Gov. Clark has thrown together the votes he received in both these capacities, and thereby elected him, though he may not have had a majority in either, alone. The proper count, it appears to us, would have been for Electors for the State at large, Reid so many, Rodman so many, &c. And then for the Districts, Reid so many, Pool so many, &c.

SALT.—Virginia papers confirm the statement we lately made on the authority of one of our townsmen recently from that State, that Mr. H. D. Bird's advertisement proposing to send a train of cars to the Salt Works whenever 2800 bushels of salt were engaged as freight, was a humbug. Persons who proceeded to the Works to purchase the salt, found that none could be had, except to load wagons, to which a preference was, very properly, given.

THE CONVENTION.—Memorials in favor of the repeal or modification of the Stay law have been introduced and referred to a select committee. Mr. Christian introduced a resolution in favor of increasing the pay of privates in the army. On motion of Mr. Woodfin, a special committee on salt has been appointed.

The resolutions of Mr Jones of Rowan, declaring the separation from the North final, at any and every sacrifice, expressing confidence in President Davis, &c., were unanimously adopted.

Mr Satterthwaite offered a resolution to inquire into the propriety of the Convention's making provision for the payment of the Confederate States tax.

Mr Graham introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That committees be appointed to whom shall be made the references following, namely:

1. A committee of — members, to be styled the Legislative committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of the Constitution of the State, as relate to the legislative department of the government, the apportionment and election of its members, its powers and the restrictions thereon, the rules of its proceedings, &c., and that all propositions of amendment in this department be referred to said committee.

2. A committee of — members, to be styled the Executive committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution as relate to the Executive Department, including those which relate to the offices of Secretary of State and Treasurer, and that all propositions of amendment in this department be referred to said committee.

3. A committee of — members, to be styled the Judiciary committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution as relate to the Judicial Department, including the appointment, removal and confirmation of Judges, and likewise such parts as relate to the office of Attorney General, the exemption of honest debtors from imprisonment, and bail to prisoners, and that all propositions of amendments in these several particulars be referred to said committee.

4. That so much of said Constitution as relates to justices of the peace, be referred to the committee on justices.

5. That so much thereof as relates to modes of amending the Constitution be referred to a select committee of ten, one from each Congressional District.

6. That so much thereof as relates to the condition and rights of foreigners in this State, to schools and universities, and other subjects not embraced in the foregoing resolutions, be referred to a select committee, and that said several committees have leave to report by ordinance to this Convention.

On motion of Mr Osborne, the rules were suspended and these resolutions put on their several readings.

Mr Biggs opposed their adoption. He said their passage would lead to an interminable session of the Convention. On motion of Mr Thomas, each committee was ordered to consist of one Delegate from each Congressional District. After discussion between Messrs Biggs, Graham, Osborne, and Thomas of Jackson, the resolutions were adopted, and, on motion of Mr Badger, ordered to be printed.

The above items are from the Standard's detail of proceedings, including Saturday. In its brief summary of Monday we find nothing important.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—In the statement of the vote in the 6th Congressional District, as published last week, there was an error, perhaps more than one. A friend in Montgomery county has forwarded to us the following, which varies in some particulars from that. We presume that this is correct:

	Ashe.	Christian.	Waddell.	Headen.
Davidson,	181	76	377	8
Randolph,	270	345	131	18
Moore,	238	368	105	35
Anson,	660	79	99	8
Montgomery,	388	403	19	2
Stanly,	379	343	7	2
Chatham,	23	142	538	288
	1939	1758	1276	351

The 1st Volunteer Company from Montgomery county gave Ashe 38, Christian 8 votes, which makes Ashe's vote 226 in Montgomery, and Christian 411 votes, which makes Ashe 211 majority. The vote of this Company did not reach before the polls were compared.

10TH DISTRICT.—We learn that the majority of A. T. Davidson over Wm. H. Thomas, for Congress, in the Mountain District, is 1196.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A volunteer company of youths, none over 18 years of age, has been formed at Rockfish, of which John Williams is Captain. A few days ago, Mr. Wm. Vink, at the request of the Ladies of that neighborhood, presented them with a handsome Flag, the work of the hands of those Ladies, accompanied by a neat and appropriate address, in which he told them, that though not organized for immediate service, they might be required before the end of this struggle, which may last till the youngest member of the company may arrive at old age. Captain Williams replied appropriately, and in the confident expectation of eventual triumph.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—A subscriber at Asheville writes to us that the Observer of Monday, due there on Thursday, never reaches there till Saturday, and frequently not till Tuesday, eight days after it is forwarded. He suggests that we send it by Raleigh, which is precisely what we always do. We cannot account for the delay.

We are sorry to learn also, that our Monday's packages for Pittsborough do not reach there till Thursday or Friday afternoon, instead of Wednesday. Why this delay we cannot imagine. Our packages are in Raleigh on Tuesday morning before day. We fear that a number of post offices, supplied by cross mails from Pittsborough, are greatly annoyed, as we are injured, by this unaccountable delay.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of five per cent.

The Buncombe Riflemen, Capt. W. W. McDowell, of the Bethel regiment, reached home, at Asheville, on Sunday the 17th, and met a hearty welcome from all the citizens.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARMY.—Monday's Examiner reports $68,378 of contributions listed in Richmond on Thursday and Friday last. From North Carolina:—

D. S. Allison, $1850 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

W C Cole and C C Smith, $2000 to Thirteenth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

J T Freeman, $600 to Third Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

M McMannen, $5000 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

Captain W T Marsh, $2500 to Fourth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

J W Redfern and F Crowder, $150 to Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment.

W H Smith, Sheriff Person county, North Carolina, $4,319 in clothing and $64 in money to the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment State Troops.

A Turner and C C Markham, $8000 to Sixth Regiment North Carolina State Troops.

J H Walker, $1000 to First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry.

Contributions to the Maryland Volunteers.—We yesterday (says the Richmond Examiner,) received the following letter, which explains itself:

To the Editors of the Examiner:

Enclosed please find a check on Confederate Treasury for $221 25, contributed to the support of the Marylanders in the Confederate service by the officers and employees at this [Fayetteville] arsenal and armory. As you have so willingly urged their necessities, I trust you will also willingly be the medium of conveying to them this additional evidence that their friends are not confined to any particular locality in the Southern Confederacy. Very respectfully,

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Captain Artillery, Confederate States Army.

WAR NEWS.

The Fight at Pensacola.—The cannonading which begun on Friday last was continued to Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Our loss is reported at 6 killed and 11 wounded. Apart from this, according to dispatches received at the War Department, the only material damage done us appears to have been the burning of Warrington, a small settlement and village in the rear of the Navy-Yard. Fort McRee, a bastioned fort of the most powerful structure, opposite Pickens, and the nearest point of our lines of attack, has sustained the enemy's fire without serious damage, although the armament of the fort is not complete.

As to the enemy's losses, it is reported that the Niagara was badly damaged, and our guns made a breach in the bastion of Fort Pickens.

A number of shells have fallen in Fort Pickens, and it is believed with much effect.

Monday's Examiner says that the results of the contest so far have given the most lively satisfaction to the Government.

The Fight at Pensacola.—Information was obtained yesterday, through official channels, that five vessels of the enemy's fleet had arrived off Pensacola. It may be that a large portion of the fleet recently engaged in the reduction of the Port Royal batteries have gone to Pensacola, and, while Fort Pickens is opening fire upon the Confederate batteries, in order to concentrate our troops at a given point, will endeavor to slip in and land troops at the mouth of the Perdido river, and so take Pensacola. We are assured, however, that the enemy are likely to be foiled in this plan of operations, as the preparations are complete to give them a reception of which they little dream.

Richmond Dispatch, 26th.

OBANONVILLE, (near Pensacola,) one o'clock, P. M., Nov. 25.—The enemy seems to be satisfied and do not re-open their fire. They have fired into our hospital, but my sick had all been removed. Many hot shot and innumerable shells were thrown into the Navy-Yard, with comparatively little damage. BRAXTON BRAGG.

The defence of Columbus, Ky.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—General Pillow has telegraphed here that he will hold Columbus, Kentucky, against any force the Federals can bring. He wants a larger force for his right wing and in his rear, and at Fort Pillow. He will not receive an unorganized force; and all who come must be prepared to submit to military discipline and government. A dispatch from General Pillow also announces that he has raised the blockade on shipments South of produce, stock, army supplies, subsistence and forage.

A Vessel Sunk the First Shot.—Our gunners at the Evansport Batteries are becoming proficient. On Tuesday a small vessel essayed to pass, when a rifle gun was opened on her. The first shot took effect, as she at once went down—down—down!

With this exception all has been quiet at our Potomac Batteries for the last week, and yesterday not a sail was in sight at Acquia Creek.

Fredericksburg Herald.

Important Military review at New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Over 28,000 troops were reviewed here on yesterday by Governor Moore, of Louisiana, Major-General Lovell and Brigadier-General Ruggles. The line was over seven miles long. One regiment, numbering 1,400, were free coloured men. The military display was one of the grandest exhibitions ever witnessed on this continent. One of the companies displayed a black flag with the motto, "We give and take no quarter."

Rumored interference of Lord Lyons.—A rumor was extensively circulated yesterday that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, had demanded that Messrs. Mason and Slidell be forthwith released and allowed to proceed to their destination in Europe; that Secretary Seward had peremptorily refused compliance, and that, in consequence, Lord Lyons had demanded his passports. We notice the rumor merely for the purpose of saying that we could trace it to no reliable source.

Richmond Dispatch, 26th.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomatist since the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Unofficially he is almost impertinent, and in conversation he assumes that the United States must yield the point in controversy, disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and return Messrs. Mason and Slidell to England.

The Spanish Minister has openly declared that if Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship, he would have immediately demanded his passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone, and to have declared that Messrs. Mason and Slidell must be given up, or ample reparation made for the offence offered to the British crown.

Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of hostility and disapprobation have been unguardedly made.

The special Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, of the 18th inst., says there is increasing confidence in the entire correctness of the conduct of Capt. Wilkes in taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason; and I am informed that Secretary Chase has expressed his regret that Commander Wilkes did not at the same time seize the British mail vessel.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th inst., says that all are delighted at the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, except the diplomatists, who growl over the event. It is said that Lord Lyons is especially angry, and it is even reported that he has demanded his passports.

The special correspondent of the Louisville Journal, of the 19th inst., says that although there appears to be plenty of law to sustain Com. Wilkes, Lord Lyons is very noisy, and while being compelled to remain officially silent, he is unofficially impudent in all his conversations, and assumes that there will be no question between his Government and the Government of the United States, because the latter will apologize, and return Mason and Slidell. Many diplomatists, including some friendly to the Federal Government, express the opinion, unreservedly, that there will be war with England.

TORONTO, CANADA, Nov. 18.—The Globe and Leader have severe articles on the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without the remonstrance of Great Britain. The Leader says it is an insult to which the meanest Government on earth would not submit.

Signs of an Approaching Engagement at Manassas.—MANASSAS, Nov. 26.—All the signs which give evidence of an approaching engagement are abundant from Washington to Manassas. A few days will develope the result of the signs now so apparent.

From Tybee Island.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says that late on Sunday evening several barges of Lincolnites landed on Tybee island. Soon after doing so, they raised a Federal flag on the light-house.

Later from Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Commodore Tatnall, with three small steamers and one gun boat, attacked the enemy's fleet in Cockspur Roads on yesterday. The firing lasted for an hour. Forty or fifty shots were exchanged. No body hurt on our side—the effect on the enemy is unknown. Failing to draw the fleet under the guns of Fort Pulaski, Com. Tatnall withdrew.

Six large vessels are now inside the bar, and one large frigate was towed over yesterday afternoon.

The enemy has pickets all around Tybee Island as far as King's landing.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken possession of Warsaw Island; and it is believed they are preparing to attack Fort Pulaski.

From Pensacola.—RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27, 1861.—A message was received from Gen. Bragg last night, which says that all is quiet at Pensacola, that the enemy's vessels are lying at a safe distance, and that he is ready for any attack.

Landing of Yankees near Bluffton—Orders from Gen. Lee.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The Charleston Courier of this morning, says that an official dispatch has been received there dated the 24th, which announces that two Yankee boats landed at Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton. This is coming directly on the main land. Our forces made a forward movement to meet them. Gen. Lee has issued orders that no one be permitted to leave Charleston without a permit from the Mayor.

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 26.—The movements at Louisville and elsewhere in Kentucky, seem to indicate an early movement of the Federals in large numbers. For about ten days past, two or three regiments have arrived at Louisville daily, and have been sent forward towards Bowling Green.

The War in the West and Southwest.—Recent dispatches to the Western papers disclose (says the Memphis Appeal) a new and important feature in the plans of the enemy. That journal, of the 17th, says:

It amounts to no less than the withdrawal of the Federal forces from Western Missouri and sending them down the Mississippi. That this is the policy of the Administration, we have no doubt whatever. The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force, will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federals at St. Louis are building and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by 150 barges as transports.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 18th inst., publishes an account of the stampede of a Federal expedition against Cumberland Gap. The account says the stampede was worse than that at Bull Run, and was caused by Gen. Hardee's expedition from Bowling Green. The panic was intensified by the report that Hardee had in his command 100,000 men. The Commercial says: "We have no heart to comment on such imbecility."

Late Northern News.—We are in receipt of New York news to the 23d and Baltimore to the 24th, embracing a variety of information—the most important of which is that a portion of another piratical expedition, under Butler, had reached Fortress Monroe. Its destination is not made known.

The indications from Washington are that McClellan is about to advance, in unison with a general advance in Kentucky and Missouri and everywhere else. This may be so—but we doubt.

Charles Francis Train writes from England that the steamer Gladiator is about to sail for Nassau, with a heavy cargo of arms for the Rebels. He also says the Rebels are negotiating for two large steamers—the Punjaub and Assage. He is particularly sharp upon the Rebels generally, and thinks the aristocracy and capitalists of Great Britain are with the South in feeling.

The London Times has a quite savage article on Seward, and its city article gives a deadly blow to the Yankee bonds in London.—*Rich'd Whig, 27th inst.*

Items from the Baltimore Sun.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the British Minister has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been an informal conversation between him and the proper Department concerning it.

Advices were received from London by the last packet from the leading American bankers, Mr. George Peabody and Mr. Bates, stating their own opinion to be that the British Government is desirous of preserving peace with the United States, and that it will not recognize the Confederate States, nor attempt to raise the blockade of their ports.

Some hesitation in business is caused in Boston and New York by an apprehension that the British Government will resent the arrest of the ministers Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Stocks have also fallen in consequence of the uncertainty as to future relations with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Post says that English letters state that the British Government refuses to grant clearances from English ports to vessels having aboard arms for the United States, and that shippers hereafter will be compelled to send in vessels from Continental ports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, has had an interview to-day with the President, Secretary of War, and General McClellan. As the result, it can be stated that a plan has been determined upon by which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be re-opened.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—The Baltimore Sun of the 23d inst., has been received here. It reports several Federal reviews and sham battles, to accustom the Federals to action early to take place. The said sham battles are of the highest degree creditable to discipline and the efficiency of the army.

A dispatch received at Washington City on the 19th from Rozencranz states that the "Rebel" Floyd, with his entire force, had abandoned his position near the Gauley Bridge, and had gone towards Richville, where it is understood it is intended to make a stand. Rozencrantz is still at Gauley Bridge with his entire command, and contemplates making a forward movement as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The N. Y. Times of the 20th contains a letter from its Port Royal correspondent, which states that the fleet is to be divided, and the transports are to convey 6000 troops for the purpose of operating at another port. The transports are now taking in water for 15 days. There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope island, unginned, to make 3000 bales.

The Steamships Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan have been charterd by the goverament for three months to sail immediately for Port Royal. The transport Atlantic is now coaling up and taking provisions for Port Royal. She also carries troops.

Yankee Troops withdrawn from Western Virginia.—INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Gen. McClellan has ordered six Ohio and two Indiana regiments to Kentucky from Western Virginia. There is a probability that other Indiana regiments will follow. A Northern regiment will pass through here during to-night.

Missouri in the Confederacy.—RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—President Davis to day sent a Message to the executive session of Congress, concerning the secession of Missouri, accompanied by an able letter from Gov. Jackson. Also the act dissolving her union with the U. S. and acts ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional government and Convention between the Commissioners of Missouri and those of the Confederate States. Congress *unanimously* ratified the Convention entered into between R. M. T. Hunter and the Commissioners for Missouri.

Arrest of an Episcopal Minister at Elkton, Md.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Elkton, states that on Sunday last, just before the hour for the commencement of the service at the Episcopal Church of the town, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, was arrested by Capt. Ricketts, of Company C, Big Elk Rangers, on the charge of using treasonable language, and sent to Cambridge, Md., where the Captain and his company are encamped.

The Cotton Question in England.—The accounts from Lancashire state that the paralysis of trade in the manufacturing districts, owing to the scarcity of American cotton, is becoming more visible day by day. Each succeeding return shows numbers of mills gradually being reduced in time by not being lighted up in the morning and evening, some that were working four days being reduced to three, and some being closed altogether.—*London Times, Nov. 8.*

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—It is stated that Calvin Huson, a nephew of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, who was taken prisoner at Manassas and subsequently died in prison at Richmond, came on with the "Grand Army" with the expectation or promise of being made Governor of Virginia after its expected conquest by the battle of Manassas. It is singular that he should be taken prisoner along with Ely, who beat him for Congress.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM LINCOLNDOM.

William H. Parvin and William B. Willis, of the Washington "Greys," Captain Thomas Sparrow, from Washington, N. C., passed through Petersburg evening before last, on their return home, after a long imprisonment at the North. Their escape from further confinement, and their subsequent avoidance of detection and arrest, are remarkable—almost miraculous. They were taken prisoners in company with many other gallant North Carolinians at Fort Hatteras. We are all acquainted with the circumstances of the surrender. From Hatteras they were taken to Fort Lafayette—the Bastile of New York. Here they were kept in close confinement until the latter part of October, when they were all put aboard a steamer and taken to Fort Warren—near Boston.

On their way to Fort Warren, Parvin and Willis formed some plan of escape, and announced their intention to attempt it to Captain Sparrow, who told them they must do it at their risk. If they failed, heavy irons and close confinement for the balance of the war would be their lot. But they possessed brave hearts and were confident of success. They supplied themselves with bread and water, a candle, matches, &c. On their arrival at Boston the men were marched ashore in companies, as their names were called. Immediately before the name of the "Washington Greys" was called, Parvin and Willis left their company, descended from the deck and found their way into the extra coal room of the steamer. Here they concealed themselves, and in a little while had built up a wall of coal arouud them so that any person entering the room would not discover them. Their late companions in arms were gone, and they were now alone in the dark, unwholesome coal bunk of an enemy's steamer, not knowing what a day or an hour might bring forth. In this condition they remained for a day, or probably a day and a night, when a large number of sailors were brought aboard the steamer to be shipped to New York. On the 1st of November the vessel left Boston and landed her load at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the bustle and confusion consequent upon their embarkation, our heroes thought they might leave their place of concealment and make their escape. They gained the deck and went unobserved on shore, with the crowd of sailors. But they soon saw that their time of escape had not yet come. All around the Navy Yard were stationed sentinels, whom it would be impossible to pass. They therefore resolved to return to the steamer and await yet longer. They now concealed themselves in the private apartment of the boat, and remained thus for two days, when finally, and as if providentially, in one of her trips the steamer ran afoul of a schooner in the river and was reported so much damaged as to cause her to make for Jersey City with all possible speed. Great excitement was produced among her passengers, and everything and everybody were in the utmost confusion. A most favorable opportunity now for the prisoners to escape, and they took advantage of it. They left their hiding place again, and as soon as the Jersey City landing was reached, they rushed ashore. They then took passage on a ferry boat for New York. In this great city they found a friend, who took them in and kindly cared for them. He advised what they should do and furnished them with money to complete their plans. They took passage to Baltimore as Union sailors—anti-Southern secessers of the deepest dye. In the noble Monumental City they had not far to go before meeting with friends of the South and her defenders. Clothes are given to them and they are aided in getting employment on a wood schooner, bound for some point on the lower Maryland shore. For sixteen days they worked like beavers, and by their unusual industrious habits and good behavior they gained the unbounded confidence of the Captain. But the Captain was soon to be deprived of his prizes. It was the night for Parvin to keep watch, and the Captain had retired, and Willis had pretended to do so. But hands were busy as eyes. Sails for the small boat attached to the schooner were made and fitted. The proper hour had come; the sign was given, and the two men set forth upon the dark waters. It was all a venture with them, for they knew not whether they might land among friends or enemies. After long hours of suspense and weary travel, they landed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, below Acquia Creek. Here they were taken in custody and sent to General Holmes' headquarters, where they were joyfully recognised by old acquaintances from North Carolina. They were furnished with free passes over the railroads home.

Is not this a strange and romantic tale, reader? But it is nevertheless true, and puts fiction to the blush.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Federal Government in the English Money Market.—Without venturing into any rash prophecy as to what will be the fate of the Federal bonds now offering in Europe, it will be enough to say that their origin and indorsements are such as would deter any ordinary man of business from touching them. The government by whom these notes are drawn is spending at the rate of one hundred millions sterling per annum, with a revenue which it is not professed can, under any circumstances, exceed thirty millions, and the collection of a large portion of which even will not commence until next mid-summer. Like all spendthrifts, they assert that this rate of outlay will not last long, but for the moment, at all events, the signs are the other way.

Next, while this expenditure is going on, the resources of the country are diminished by a lock-up of cotton to the annual value of forty millions, and which cotton will, upon its release, be utterly insufficient to meet the debts of the Confederate owners, who are entering into pecuniary commitments with no less zeal than their Northern enemies. Next, when the war is ended, the Federal bonds contracted in the name of the Union must be exclusively paid by a dismembered portion, or must be legalized and provided for by a Congress largely composed of the persons for whose subjugation the debt was contracted. These are contingencies which, to say the least, will keep any holder of the stock on a bed of thorns, while the unpleasantness of his position will be increased by the consciousness that as he has interfered in a quarrel with which he had no concern, everybody will regard his distress with complacency.

London Times.

Is McClellan Going to Fight?—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

The public mind of Washington is puzzled by the conflict of authorities as to the probable conduct of hostilities hereafter in this vicinity. On the one hand, we have General McClellan's oracular speech last Saturday to his former fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, declaring, "the war cannot be long; it may be desperate;" while on the other is the almost united voice of army officers, declaring that no movement is contemplated hereabouts for months yet to come.

Sugar Making.—The Planters' (La.) Banner says the sugar planters are generally in full blast at sugar making. As to the yield, they will make as much as they wish to. A large crop this year will prove a misfortune—200,000 hogsheads would doubtless yield a larger clear profit than 400,000. The principal fear now is, that the only market which the sugar planters have, the Southern market, will be glutted.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM COL. COGSWELL.

RICHMOND PRISONS, Nov. 11, 1861.

Dear Brother:—I write to you under very painful circumstances. In case the privateersmen are punished, the authorities here have concluded to retaliate, and they have selected the highest in rank to operate on. My letter to S—— will explain all to you. To-night or to-morrow I, with the remainder on the black list, will be confined in the county jail, and treated as criminals awaiting trial, and the action of the authorities here will be governed by the action of the government in reference to the privateers.

Console dear S—— as much as possible under the circumstances, and do not let her come to Richmond in any event whatever. In this pending calamity I feel much more for my wife and my child than myself. I believe that the majority of the officers on the list are married men, with wives and children as dear to them as my S—— and the "Little Lady" are to me. * * When the name of Captain Ricketts was drawn, Captain Thomas Cox, of the first Kentucky regiment, offered to take his place; but this of course was not allowed. It was a noble act. God bless him for it.

I never supposed that honestly and faithfully serving my country would bring my neck in danger of a halter; but so it appears. I never thought that, after being spared the hailstorm of balls at Leesburg, I might have to face death in another and dishonorable form.

Tell J. T. B. that I expect him to do his best, as I do not wish to be hung for piracy on the high seas, when I never ventured on the briny deep without being sea-sick.

Please write to me as soon as you receive this, and state how this new act in the programme is received in the North. What do the people say about the exchange of prisoners? The Government must now exchange or carry the war to extermination. They can take no middle course.

S—— has the list of officers. Please have it published in the city papers as we do not wish to go down un-*Heralded*. I shall send a copy of the order of Benjamin to J. T. B. You can examine it at your leisure, as it is one of the important papers connected with the war.

Give my love to D—— and the children, and believe me as still your friend and brother,

M. COGSWELL.

THAD. H. LANE, Esq., New York.

Items from Northern Papers.—The New York Herald of the 25th, in an editorial summary of European news by the Etna, says that "the idea of opening one or more cotton ports in the South, as well as of building up a point for Government operations on the rebel coast by means of the great Union naval expedition, seemed to have produced a very excellent effect on the public mind in England, as evidenced from an article in the London Times."

The Treatment of Mason and Slidell.—The resolve which the government has come to with regard to the retaliatory treatment to which Messrs. Mason and Slidell are to be subjected, will no doubt have the effect of checking the prosecution of barbarous measures against Colonel Corcoran and the other officers whom the rebel leaders threaten with condign and ignominious punishment. When it becomes known that the law of retaliation will be strictly carried out with regard to the leading rebels now at Fort Warren, it is not likely that the gallant officers of our army now lying in Southern prisons, will be treated to the halter, as threatened in the case of Col. Corcoran.

We only hold Mason, Slidell and Faulkner now out of the list of Southern statesmen; but we may soon have a larger number of hostages; perhaps, in the course of coming events, Mr. Jeff. Davis himself may be held to answer for the uncivilized conduct of his co-rebels.—*New York Herald.*

The New York World has the following from Washington:

The Arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason.—It is well known here that the steamer which left New York to-day for England carried out to Minister Adams the views of the administration on the arrest of the Confederate Ambassadors, and the instructions for his course in the premises. I hear it intimated that Mr. Seward broadly defends the arrest, and states that the administration is fully determined to sustain the action of Capt. Wilkes. Others high in authority in diplomatic quarters, assert that the arrest will be fully acquiesced in by the British government, and, therefore, there need be no cause for alarm. *Per contra*, the secession element here, which now and then shows itself, is jubilant over assumed declarations of Lord Lyons, and confidently predicts that he will soon demand his passports, to say nothing of the imminence of a war with England.

Rumors of an advance.—The air is again filled with rumors of an advance of the army of the Potomac; and this time I opine they are entitled to some credence. It is true, as has just been stated in the World, that neither the President, nor the Cabinet, nor Gen. McClellan, have any idea of allowing the army to go into winter quarters. It is therefore evident that an advance must be made ere the meeting of Congress.

Pensacola to be taken.—You may soon expect to hear that Pensacola is taken. The Navy Department make no concealment of the fact that dispatches are expected daily from the Gulf with an account of the opening of the guns of Fort Pickens upon the Confederate batteries. Colonel Brown has repeatedly written for orders allowing him to blow Bragg and his batteries off the opposite shore. He has been chafing like a hound in the leash, but, if I am not mistaken, the word has been given that will make Pensacola ours.

The time for action arrived.—The grand review ends the period of preparation and inaction for the army of the Potomac. You may soon expect to hear of something being done; what, I dare not say. The attack on the coast and in Kentucky will be in unison with the movements here; nothing that human foresight can do will be omitted to secure a victory.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Washington, Nov. 20th, says that at a supper given to Prentiss by Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that, as a last resort, the Federal government ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty.

Effects of the War on Newspapers.—The stringent times produced by the war have affected no interest more seriously than that of newspaper publishers. Every article which enters into the publication of a newspaper has materially advanced, while advertising patronage, the chief source of profit with all papers, has dwindled to a mere pittance. The results of such a state of things are beginning to be seen and felt throughout the Southern Confederacy. Since the war, a large number of papers (many of them the oldest in the country,) have been discontinued; others have come down to a half sheet, and still others have greatly reduced their dimensions.

The Pilots of the Port Royal Expedition.—Captain Dexter, of the Clinch, says their pilots are thoroughly acquainted with all the channels around, and there is but little doubt but that they are composed of men, whom our Sea Island cotton and rice planters employed, for years, to bring their crops to market.—*Charleston Courier.*

COL. RANSOM'S REGIMENT.—With the usual luck of North Carolina, the following feat of a company of Col. Ransom's Cavalry Regiment was merely stated in the Virginia papers, without telling who they were that performed the service. We copy from the Centreville correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist:—

"My last letter contained some account of the exploit of eight Mississippians, who succeeded in dispersing an entire company of Federal cavalry, and killing three, and capturing five prisoners. I have a similar, though more important, incident to relate to-day, in which the acting party on our side was a company belonging to Col. Ransom's regiment of North Carolina Cavalry, just arrived here.

The blockading of the Potomac by our batteries has rendered it necessary for the enemy to scour the country in every direction to procure a supply of forage. Day before yesterday, he sent out a wagon train in the direction of Fairfax station, under escort of a company of infantry from Syracuse, New York. One of Colonel Ransom's companies was on duty near the place to which the train was sent, and it was instructed to observe the movements of the foraging party, and if possible to capture it. Waiting until the Yankees had loaded the wagons with corn and hay, and paid for it, the Carolinians dashed forward, surrounded the train and escort, and commenced to fire upon them. The Federals returned the fire for a moment, then threw down their arms and scattered in every direction.

"They did not get off, however, until the brave Carolinians had killed four, and captured thirty-two men, twenty-two horses, and five wagons well loaded. Among the prisoners were the Captain of the company and a Lieutenant. We took also several guns, but the exact number I have not ascertained. A good day's work truly for one company of newly arrived troopers, who did not lose a man. The prisoners were brought to Centreville yesterday."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Lafayette Light Infantry company, held at the Armory in Fayetteville, Nov. 28th 1861, Capt. Frank N. Roberts presiding, and B F. Pearce acting as Sec'y Pro tem, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st, That in the recent struggles of our country in which this company was engaged during the past seven months, we cannot too highly appreciate the generosity and kindness of the Ladies of Cumberland for their marked liberality toward us, before our departure and during our absence, and for the cordial welcome which we received on our return.

Resolved 2d, That the interest manifested in our welfare by the citizens of the county generally, and more especially by Messrs Hurt, Worth, Powers, James R. McDuffie and J. H. Roberts, demands our highest admiration for the manner in which they have sustained the cause which we have espoused.

Resolved 3d, That we will ever bear in grateful remembrance the Ladies of Wilmington who manifested such deep concern and displayed such exquisite taste in Ornaments with which our Boat was decorated in our transit through that place.

Resolved 4th, That while engaged in this holy cause for the deliverance and liberation of our country from the iniquitous bondage of Northern tyranny, and sustained as we have been by a generous community, by the strong arm of sense and virtue, and by the protection of Him who especially directs our destinies, the Lafayette Light Infantry company will ever battle for their homes and firesides.

Resolved 5th, That we are under many obligations to Serg't. John Witmore for the military skill and ability which he brought to our aid, the deep interest and vigilance which he manifested, both in the promotion of the company and the defence of our rights, and for his many military excellencies in the field and camp during our service.

Resolved 6th, That the above resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian. From the Minutes,

B. F. PEARCE, Sec'y Pro tem

M. J. McDUFFIE.
J. R. McDONALD.
T. C. FULLER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FISHER, near Evansport Batteries, Nov. 15.

In behalf of Co. E, 6th N. C. State Troops, I return thanks to the following named persons of Cumberland county, N. C., for articles received at this Camp Nov'r 12th, viz: J M Smith, 2 blankets, 8 prs socks; John Q McPherson, 6 prs pants; Miss Mary McPherson, 4 shirts and 8 prs socks; Alex'r McPherson, sen. 32 shirts and 23 prs drawers.

The above articles have added much to the comfort of the Company. Very respectfully yours.

J. A. McPHERSON,
Lieut. Co. E, 6th N. C. S. T.

HOW TO CURE BACON WITH LITTLE SALT.—Dr. W. B. Young publishes in the Richmond Whig a recipe for curing Bacon, which he says he has been using for 12 years. He says, "it requires a bushel of salt to 2,000 to 2,500 lbs. of Pork. I prefer the bacon cured by this recipe to any I have ever eaten, and the quality of the bacon as well as its economy must commend it to all at the present time.

To 5 gallons water, 7 lbs. salt, 1 lb. of sugar or 1 pint molasses, 1 tea-spoonful saltpetre—mix and after sprinkling the flesh side of the hams in the salt, pack in a tight barrel, hams first, then shoulders, lastly middlings. Pour over the brine and if not enough to cover, make another draft of the above and repeat till all is covered—leaving the meat in brine from 4 to 7 weeks according to size.

For Sausage.—Take 1 or 2 lbs. brown sugar to 100 lbs. meat, mix with pepper and salt and let no water come in contact with the meat. The sugar prevents the sausage from becoming strong.

THE WELCOME HOME.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
And care has been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of your diamond ray,
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back betray,
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.—The San Jacinto arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., and Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and their Secretaries were lodged in Fort Warren.

The Greensboro' Times will be discontinued at the close of the year, and Mr. Albright will issue a new paper entitled "The Way of the World." It will be an independent paper.

TIMBER WANTED
AT THE
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 20th December for the delivery of OAK, WALNUT, HICKORY, and POPLAR, sawed in the dimensions set forth in the annexed tables—only to be split where so mentioned.

The OAK must be of the best quality of White Oak—tough, straight grained, sound, and free from centre heart, sap, splits, warps, or other defects. The Axle-bodies are got from quartered sticks, free from centre heart.

The WALNUT, of the best quality of Black Walnut.

The POPLAR, of the best Yellow Poplar.

The Walnut and Poplar must be clear stuff, free from sap and centre heart.

The Hickory must be tough, young, and straight-grained and free from heart.

Bids will be received for the entire bill of Poplar, Walnut and Hickory. Where White Pine occurs in the table, Poplar may be inserted.

For the Oak, bids will be made for the entire bill, or fractional parts in tenths. But where fractional parts are bid for (as a tenth), it must be for a tenth of each of the dimensions in the table.

If the pieces which are directed to be got out more than one in length (in the "Remarks") should be got out in single pieces, the length of the piece should be increased at the rate of an inch to the foot. But no additional measurement is to be allowed for the inch so added.

Bids for Seasoned Timber will be made out separately. Each bidder will state the amount per thousand he will deliver the timber at the Arsenal and Armory. He will be required to deliver one-fifth of the bill, one month after the acceptance of the bid, and one fifth each month thereafter, until the entire bill is delivered.

The Timber must have been fallen between the 1st Nov. and 20th Feb'y.

OAK.

Number Requir'd	Dimensions in inches: Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
1400	100	9½	4½	
1400	40	18½	8½	2 or 8 in one length.
700	50	7	6	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
460	108	11	5½	2 in one.
460	50	16	4	Axle-body, 2 in one.
280	50	7	7	
12000	16	14	round.	Nave—butt cuts bored with 1½ inch auger.
168000	82	8½	2	Spokes, split from butts of tough strait grained wood, may be in planks of 5 or 6 fellies in length, 7 or 11 in width.
84000	27	7	8½	Fellies.
2610	50	9	6	Axle-body, 2 in one.
5220	56	4½	8½	do.
2610	40	9½	4	do.
2610	72	4½	8½	do.
2610	46	8¾	1½	2 in one.
2610	46	5	1½	
2610	182	{ 4½ 8½	4½ 8½ }	Large end } Pole—Taken Small end } from butts of tough straight wood:
4890	44	20	1½	Bottom; 2 in one length or in 2 pieces each.
1140	76	5½	4½	
2280	78	5	8½	
1140	84	6	4½	
1140	50	6	6	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
1140	40	4	8	In plank, 2 in one length, and 2 or 8 in width.
1140	14	4	1½	In plank 10 in one piece.
1140	42	7½	2½	2 in one length.
1140	42	5	1½	do.
540	96	4½	8½	
270	50	4½	8½	2 in one length.
270	90	6	4½	
270	50	7½	6	Axle-body 2 in one.
270	40	8½	8½	Plank 2 in le'gh and 2 in width.
270	40	8½	8½	do do do
270	40	10	8½	do 2 in one piece.
270	40	8	8	do 6 in one piece.
1080	48	8	1½	do 2 in one.
540	42	9	1½	do do.
1080	86	8½	2½	do 4 in one.
540	86	8	2½	do 6 in one.
540	46	8	2½	do 6 in one.
270	22	6	1½	do 8 in one.
270	40	9½	1½	do 2 in one.
270	86	8	1½	do 8 in one.
540	44	8½	1	do 2 in one.
540	44	2	1	do 6 in one.
540	48	4	2	do 4 in one.
270	86	15	1½	2 or 8 in one piece.
540	116	6½	4	
540	108	8	8	
270	108	6	6	Stock.
270	50	6½	6½	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
270	40	5½	5	2 or 8 in 1 do.
540	40	4½	4	do.
270	88	4	2½	do.
270	40	4	8½	do.
540	86	5½	2	4 in one plank.
810	46	8½	1	6 in one board.
540	108	8	8	
270	108	8	8	Bridge pole.
540	42	8	8	2 in one piece.
540	18	2½	1½	12 in one piece.
80	182	11½	8	
80	60	20	5½	
15	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
15	14	6½	6½	7 in one.
180	182	11½	8½	Stock.
180	60	20½	6½	
90	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
90	16	6½	6½	7 in one.
600	19	16	round.	Nave.
8400	82	4½	2½	Spokes.
4200	28	8	4½	Fellies—Plank 8 or 12 in. wide.
180	60	11	7½	
260	50	5	8½	
180	70	4	8½	
180	142	{ 5½ 4	5½ 4	Large end } Pole. Small end }
180	70	4	8½	
50	142	8	5½	
25	28	7	8½	4 in one piece.
50	92	7½	5	
25	42	4½	8	6 in 1 plank 9 in. wide.
150	16	4½	8	12 in 1 plank, 9 in, wide.
50	14	4½	2½	do do
50	78	8	2	
25	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
25	86	6½	6½	2 in one piece.
25	12	6½	6½	8 in one piece.
150	20	8½	8½	12 in 1 plk. 17 in. wide.

WALNUT.

Number Requir'd	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
9780	22	17	1½	4 in one length.
9780	44	17	1½	2 in one.
4890	22	17	1½	4 in one.
9780 } 9780 }	69	8½	2	2 pieces, each sixty-nine inches long.
270	42	10	1½	Plank 2 in one.
270	42	12	1½	do do
270	86	2½	1½	do 8 in one.
540	9	9	¾ }	A board 18½ in. wide, and 9 feet long, make 12 of each.
540	9	4½	¾ }	
540	86	24	1½	{ May be in 1 plank 88 inches long.
540	16	24	1½	
270	86	14	1½	2 or 8 in one piece.
540	14	2½	1½	A plank 9 ft. long, 10 in. wide make 82 clumps.
540	40	24	1½	2 in one.
540	42	13½	1½	2 in one.

HICKORY.

Number Requir'd	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
2610	80	2½	2½	To be split out.
270	80	2½	2½	do
270	57	2	2	Bellows pole, to be split out.
50	56	4	4	

POPLAR.

Number Requir'd	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
4890	42	17½	2	2 or 8 in one piece.
4890	42	20	½	do do
1080	84	15	2	8 or 4 in one.
540	44	15	2	2 or 8 in one.
540	82	8½	8	Scantling, 4 in one piece.
1080	86	8	1 }	May be got in boards 12 in. wide and 11 ft. long making two sets.
540	82	8	1 }	
540	82	2½	1 }	

WHITE PINE.

Number Requir'd	Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
2700	42	7	¾	Plank 8 in one length.
1890	46	7	¾	do do
1620	86	8	¾	do do
810	106	11½	1½	
540	108	21½	1½	
270	104	11½	1½	
270	104	10	¾	
2480	108	7	¾	

Apply to JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

Nov. 29, 1861. 79-t20D

Hillsboro' Recorder and Salisbury Watchman till time.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

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Commission Merchants,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

WAR NEWS.

The Potomac Line.—Though nothing of exciting interest has yet occurred on the Potomac line, we have direct intelligence from Centreville that an attack is expected there, and proper measures have been taken to meet it. On Tuesday morning the battle flag was floating from the headquarters of every regiment, and the troops were exulting in the anticipation of an advance of the enemy. The accounts from the North indicate a growing impatience for a forward movement, and it may be that Gen. McClellan will ere long risk his fame and fortune upon the "hazard of the die."—*Richmond Dispatch, 28th.*

The Fight at Pensacola—the Killed and Wounded.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser gives the following as a list of the killed and wounded of our men as far as advised of the fight at Pensacola. They are all said to have belonged to Colonel Villipigue's Georgia and Mississippi Regiment. The accidents were all in or near Fort McRee:

Killed—John Arnold, A. J. Michel̃john, John Berry, Thomas Champion, Henry Crawford and John Beasly.

Wounded—Colonel Villipigue, Lieut. Howard, Thomas Massey and William Foster. One other killed—name unknown.

The Militia Ordered to be in Readiness.—The Governor of the State of Florida, in view of a possible invasion of our soil by the Lincolnites, has issued orders for the Militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

Pensacola Observer, 18th instant.

Western Virginia.—At our last advices, Gen. Floyd's main body was between Raleigh Court-House and Peck's Ferry, while the Yankees, having failed to entrap him, had given up the pursuit and fallen back to Cotton Hill. There is a prevailing opinion in the West that some prompt action is necessary on the part of the Government to prevent the enemy from advancing upon the Southwestern and Central Railroads. Our force in that quarter, according to the opinion of an intelligent writer, is altogether inadequate.

Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

Movements of Gen. Floyd's Command.—LYNCHBURG, Nov. 28.—The Republican will publish to-morrow a letter from a prominent officer in General Floyd's command, dated at Camp Mercer, November 25th, which gives a detailed account of movements since leaving Cotton Hill. A number of skirmishes have occurred, some of which were quite general in character; but in none of them did our forces sustain but slight loss, while the enemy suffered greatly. We lost only a few tents in our retreat. The command expects to go into winter quarters at Peterstown, in Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought that neither the Yankees or ourselves can accomplish anything until next spring.

From the Southern Coast.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—The Courier of this morning says that a skirmish took place near Buckingham on Saturday last between the Confederates and the Federal invaders. The Federals attempted to land, but were driven off. One of our men was slightly wounded by a shell. It is reported that the enemy landed on yesterday at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepoo river. Four Federal steamers shelled Otto island, near St. Helena, on Monday, and then landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena sound.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—The papers of this morning state that Fort Pulaski on yesterday threw a few shot and shell at the camp of the Federals on Tybee island, which caused a Bull Run stampede to safe quarters on that island. There are now six Federal vessels inside the bar and five outside.

Affairs in East Tennessee.—It is thought probable that the Legislature of Tennessee will provide for the organization of a State force. The enemy are pressing down with all their force upon the entire frontier of the State. Columbus is immediately threatened. In front of General Johnston, at Bowling Green, there is one of the largest armies that they have in any quarter. General Zollicoffer is keeping the forces of Lincoln at bay; but, if all accounts are correct, his strength consists in the bravery of his troops and the natural impregnability of his fortifications.

Richmond Examiner.

Two ways of telling a Story.—The New York Herald of the 25th has a despatch from Fort Monroe stating that on the 23d "the U. S. gunboats Cambridge and Hetzel, from the fleet at Newport's News, proceeded up the York river some distance, and at half-past 10 o'clock opened a hot fire of shells upon a rebel camp at Warwick. The attack was apparently unexpected, as scarcely any resistance was made. Between forty and fifty shells, fifteen and twenty second fuses, were fired from the guns of our vessels. The rebel camp was entirely demolished, and the supposition is that a large number of rebels must have been killed."

The Richmond Dispatch has a correspondent in "the rebel camp" that "was entirely demolished," who gives this account of the affair:—

"About 12 o'clock at night we were aroused from our slumbers by the repeated firing of cannon, which proceeded from two ships which were engaged in the very meritorious work of bombarding Merry Point and Watt's Creek. Col. Godwin ordered us into line, and as we stood expecting to see the Hessian scamps marching up in our front, we could see the flash of their cannon and hear their shells as they would fly through the air. Our men stood ready to give them a warm reception should they come, and seemed eager for the combat to begin, but it seemed that Yankee ambition was fully satisfied by remaining on their ships where there was no danger to themselves, and throwing shells at us, which did us no harm whatever. Their shells tore up the ground in several places in the woods."

The Piketon Affair.—The Louisville Courier, on the authority of two gentlemen, who were present, gives the following particulars of the fight, which the Yankees heralded as a great victory:

The scene in the "Narrows" during the fight is represented as having been awful. The dead men filled the road in heaps, and the wounded screamed terrifically. The enemy was repulsed and fairly driven back twice, and it was only when the flanking movement was attempted that Captain May withdrew his command. The blood of the killed and wounded ran in streams into the river, and in the panic and fright many of the Hessians were crowded off the perpendicular bank and fell into the water.

Gen. Bull Nelson *intended* to surround and cut off Col. Williams, as he despatched he *had* done, but his plans missed. He divided his force into two columns, one of which was to march on Piketon by way of the Sandy, and the other up John's Creek. The fight took place at Gauley Bridge over Ivy Creek.

Capt. May had with him, all told, only 260 men, who were taken from the several companies of Col. Williams' command. The force of the Hessians it was supposed amounted to 1,500 to 3,000, with one battery of artillery.

Messrs. Richards and Grimes assure us that there could not have been less than 400 to 500 of the Yankees killed and 150 wounded in the fight. The Kentucky boys were in ambush on the hill-side overhanging the narrow pass which the Yankees filled, and when they opened fire they were not distant from the enemy more than from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty yards. Every man took good and deliberate aim and every shot told. The fire was kept up for nearly an hour, and so earnest and determined were our men, that it was exceedingly difficult to cause them to obey the order of retreat, although they knew the Yankees were attempting to cut them off by a flank movement.

Washington Items.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The steamer Stepping Stone ran the blockade last night, bringing seventy-five contrabands from Virginia.

The advices by the last European steamer exhibited a more favorable tone. The French press shows a growing sympathy with the Federals, and England shows no stomach for war.

A post-office was established at Beaufort, S. C., to-day.

Gen. Butler is here receiving instructions in regard to his expedition South.

Confederate Congress.—RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—Congress to-day refused to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to planters on their crops in Treasury notes or Confederate bonds.

Congress to-day admitted Missouri into the Southern Confederacy.

Congress still holds its sessions with closed doors, and we are unable to furnish our readers with any detail of the proceedings.

Missouri Formally Admitted—The Twelfth Star in the Constellation.—The President has approved and signed the bill for the admission of Missouri as a member of the Confederate States of America, and issued the following proclamation in pursuance thereof:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:

Whereas, an act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, approved this, the 28th day of November, 1861, provides that "the State of Missouri be, and is hereby admitted as a member of the Confederate States of America, upon an equal footing with the other States of the Confederacy, under the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same:"

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, making known to all whom it may concern, that the admission of the said State of Missouri into the Confederacy is complete, and that the laws of the Confederacy are extended over said State as fully and completely as over the other States now composing the same.

{ SEAL } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, at Richmond, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1861. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Sec'y of State.

From Europe.—NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Etna, from Liverpool the 13th, and Queenstown the 14th instant, arrived at this point yesterday evening.

The Etna reports the death of four distinguished men—the King of Portugal, Sir Howard Douglas, Geoffry Saint Hillaire and Major Von Arnim, one of the oldest officers in the Prussian army.

Speeches had been delivered by Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister, M'Thister, and Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall, London, on the 9th instant. While these gentlemen were holding forth in Guildhall, William L. Yancey and Dudley Mann—the rebel agents in England—were being entertained at dinner by the "Prince Warden and members of the Honorable, the Society of Fishmongers" in their hall near by. Yancey made an after dinner oration, in which he expressed his pleasure *at the attitude* maintained by England, France, and Spain towards "the belligerents" of the South.

The allied expedition to Mexico was fairly on the move. The British war ships Conqueror, Sanspariel and Donegal sailed on the 13th instant for the gulf, with a well appointed force of marine and some heavy Armstrong guns on board. Napoleon had ordered his contingent to leave from whatever ports the vessels designated were stationed, while Spain was burning with impatience for the moment of action.

The Liverpool cotton market remained firm to the latest moment, with prices tending still upward, after having experienced an advance in some descriptions, mostly in Surats, with sales of about 1700 bales, closing on the basis of 24½ a 25 cents for middling uplands, with little to be had under the latter price.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, in London, the American Minister, Mr. Adams, toasted Lord Palmerston, who in his speech said—"We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins. But it is not for us to pass judgment on the question in dispute."

He expressed a "hope of the speedy restoration of harmony and peace;" and regarding a supply of cotton, said, "the difficulty was only temporary, in various quarters of the globe they were sure to find an ample supply, which will render us no more dependents."

Gen. D. H. Hill.—An Aid of General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, passed through this city yesterday with the horses of the General and suite, en route for the Potomac. General Hill will follow in a day or two, and will proceed, we understand, direct to Manassas, where he will take charge of a brigade.—*Pet. Express, 28th.*

Salt.—We learn that Maj. Russ, of this county, who has already made one trip to the salt works of Virginia for the purpose of purchasing salt for his neighbors, left again on Tuesday morning for the purpose of obtaining a still further supply. These works are at Saltville, Washington county, Va., and are owned by Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., who are doing all in their power to relieve the wants of the *people.*

Maj. R. has already before them a proposition for \$4,000 worth of salt, with a stipulation that he will forfeit \$1,000 if he shall sell a single sack for a cent above what it costs him.

We learn that Thomas Jenkins, of this city, has authorized Maj. Russ to draw on him for \$1,000, to be expended for salt to be sold to the people of this community at cost; and that Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, also of this city, have authorized Maj. R. to draw on them for \$2,000 to be expended for salt, to be disposed of here on the same terms. We learn also that Thos. Campbell, Esq., President of the South-side Railroad, has authorized Maj. R. to draw on him for \$1,000, to be paid for salt to be sold in this State, at cost. Such examples of liberality in this crisis are worthy of all commendation.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Salt Boilers.—Our immediate sea coast is said to be thronged with parties engaged in boiling salt, and many have succeeded in making a good supply. The quality of the salt thus made is excellent, and some which we have seen is as good as the best quality of ground salt.

Horry Dispatch.

Sterling Exchange Advancing.—The New Orleans Crescent, of November 22d, says there was inquiry for exchange to-day. Sterling has advanced. Some drawers were holding at 130, and some sales have been effected at from 125 up to that figure.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

TIMBER WANTED.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Capt. Booth, for a very large quantity of Timber wanted at the Arsenal and Armory at this place. It is to be hoped that some pains will be taken to secure all this, and more that will be advertised for in a few days, for it is all wanted to make gun carriages, &c. for the Confederate Army. The inspection is rigid, as is well known, but the government expects to pay liberally for suitable material. We have been pleased to hear that the pine lumber delivered under contracts made by Capt. Booth a few months ago, is of remarkably superior quality.

"THE COFFEE GRATUITY."—Our readers may perhaps recollect, that shortly after the two Fayetteville Companies went to Yorktown, five gentlemen of this town and vicinity subscribed $800 to purchase 25 bags of Coffee, to be presented to those Companies in case of a then apprehended deficiency of supply by the government of that important article of diet. The subscribers were, Henry Lilly $200, E. J. Lilly $200, Daniel McDiarmid $200, Joel Williams $100, C. G. Wright $100.

It was reported at one time that the supply of coffee at Yorktown had been exhausted, and 2 bags of the 25 were at once dispatched by stage and railroad. It was a mistake, however, and no more was sent. The committee subsequently sold the 23 bags, which, having been bought when the price was comparatively low, realized a profit of $712 40 over the cost of the whole, (including a purchase of one of the bags by Mr. Williams, one of the subscribers, at $100, equivalent to a gratuity of $35.) The committee decided to refund to the subscribers the amounts contributed, and to appropriate the profit to other military uses. Mr. Wright declined to receive his share, but appropriated it as stated below.

With this preface we publish the following note and statement, and add, by request of the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association, for themselves and for the soldiers, the expression of their most grateful thanks, both to the contributors and to the committee, for this noble benefaction:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 30, 1861.

Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Treas'r Cumb'd Hospital Association:

Dear Madam: Inclosed please find my check on the Bank of Fayetteville, this date, payable to your order, for $383 56, which is the balance remaining in the hands of the "Coffee Committee," and which they, with great pleasure, turn over to your Society for the wise distribution which they know will govern it. Of the amount there are $100 given by Mr. C. G. Wright, which he wants dispensed equally to Captains Sinclair's, Williams's, Strange's and Mallett's Companies. Be good enough to make this disposition of it that he desires.

With great respect, I am, &c.

HENRY L. MYROVER, for the Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: Be good enough to publish the following statement of the receipt and disposition of money by the Coffee Committee, viz:

Subscriptions, as stated heretofore,		$800 00
Sale of 9 bags Coffee by Worth, Wightman & Co.,	$581 80	
1 ditto sold to Joel Williams,	100 00	
		681 80
13 ditto sold by Geo. W. Williams & Co.		841 40
2 ditto sent to Companies F and H at Yorktown.		
		$2323 20
Paid for 25 bags Coffee,		$810 80
Advertising,		1 20
Amount subscribed to the "Plough Boys,"		100 00
Amount subscribed to Maryland soldiers,		100 00
Amount paid for Hospital tents for Companies F and H while at Yorktown,		83 26
Paid over to County Committee for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers,		100 00
Paid S. J. Hinsdale's account for medicines for Companies F and H,		44 88
Amount refunded to Mr. E. J. Lilly,		200 00
" " " " H. Lilly,		200 00
" " " " D. McDiarmid,		200 00
" " " " Joel Williams,		100 00
Amount handed over to the Cumberland Hospital Association,		383 56
		$2323 20

"COTTON IS KING."—There are numerous signs of sadness of spirit among the true men of South Carolina over the want of patriotism among many of those in that State who were foremost to inaugurate the present revolution. Among these is an earnest "Appeal to the Planters," in a late Charleston Courier, in which that class is reminded of their oft-repeated assertions that "cotton is king," that Europe and New England cannot do without that staple, and that consequently they are dependent on the South. But, says the writer, "we are letting them have it at no profit and very great shame to ourselves."

"In this weak recoil (says the writer) from the poor sacrifice of property held by the frailest of tenures, an insane hope, Carolina has not seen what she has been so often promised within the last few months—the firm attitude which should convince Europe and the North of singleness of purpose, and show that the old resolve to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the cause of independence, had not died out in the men of '61. On the contrary, what have we given the spectators of the present contest to see? The power to baffle and to foil our enemy falsified at the very moment it was most needed; and now, with the banished flag flying in Port Royal, shall it be said that the thought of a year's income is outweighing the promptings of that "sacred honor"—shall it be written in our history that we faltered on the threshold of our new endeavor under the influence of avarice—that we were short-sighted politicians, as well as greedy agriculturists, forgetful of the arguments by which the secession cause was to be upheld abroad, by which England was to resist Exeter Hall, and France, Switzerland and Belgium to oppose the ever-growing hostility of their people to slavery?"

The writer speaks of the sorrow and anger occasioned by this reluctance to destroy the bait that is luring the wolf to their doors, and reminds them that there is yet time—a fortnight hence it may be too late—"to redeem the inactivity which has given confidence to our enemies and added a sting to our late defeat." "You were among the warmest of the Secessionists, (says he.) Can you bear the thought that now, or hereafter, it shall be written of you that you were not the right men to secede? Let it not be said that your energy was exhausted in the resolve, leaving you incapable of coping with the consequences of a step of the importance of which you had declared your entire consciousness. You were proud of its daring. You called on the civilized world to observe you."

We put these remonstrances on record, hoping that they will prove effectual to the destruction of the cotton which will otherwise be carried off by the enemy, (some of which, we are led to infer, is sold to the yankees by those who were "among the foremost" secessionists.) We put them on record for another purpose—that they may tend somewhat to moderate that supercilious spirit which has heretofore glorified South Carolina as (if not the exclusive seat of patriotism,) at least far superior to her neighbors, upon whom she affected to look down. This struggle may change the status of some peoples in the eyes of the world. Indeed we think it has already done so, to a great extent, and that North Carolina is decidedly the gainer by the change, in all the particulars of a united front against oppression and tyranny, of gallantry in the field, of exemplary moral conduct of her soldiers, and of liberality of men, women and children to their brave volunteers.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.—The Northern Yankee papers pretended to claim a victory at Belmont. But the Cairo correspondent of the Missouri Democrat is more honest. He tells of "the gloom which saddened all our hearts at the news of our defeat at Columbus last night. Although there is no disguising the fact that we were defeated, and badly, too, the result is not as bad as first reported."

"WIPING OUT THE DISGRACE OF HATTERAS."—It pleased our neighbors on our Northern and Southern borders to talk of the "disgrace" inflicted by the yankee capture of Hatteras, and to promise that if ever the yankees attacked *them* they would "wipe out" that disgrace. Hatteras was wretchedly provided, was attacked by an overwhelming force, and unexpectedly. But Port Royal had all the advantage of warning, full time for preparation, a powerful armament, and yet did not resist as long as Hatteras. But worse still in Northampton County, Virginia, where 1800 troops did not resist at all. The following is the Fortress Monroe account, which, though somewhat exaggerated, is admitted to be in the main correct:—

"The steamer Georgiana while passing up the bay, was boarded by the Captain of the U. S. gunboat Rescue, who informed Captain P. that the federal forces in part, had succeeded in marching into Northampton county, and that over eighteen hundred men laid down their arms. Before the troops advanced, a flag of truce, dispatched by the commanding officer, for the purpose of circulating Gen. Dix's Proclamation, which was said by all who heard it to be fair, and if carried out could not but result satisfactorily to them. But in yielding to a superior force it was not to be supposed that they have abandoned their principles, but as choosing the least of two evils—of resisting and being overcome by a superior force, or of losing many of their own lives. The Captain of the Rescue did not state the oath had been administered to any of the parties, and it was supposed that it was not. The entire county had not been explored, but that part which extended as far as Cherrystone Light House had been explored and heard from, and the people seemed disposed to receive the soldiers with a good feeling. Arrangements will be made forthwith for opening the trade between the two counties, and vessels will, no doubt, before the close of the week, be leaving, laden with produce."

If there had been any disgrace at Hatteras, Virginia and South Carolina would have wiped it out of remembrance by their greater disgraces.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—Public meetings have been held at Greensborough and Charlotte to respond to President Davis's recommendation of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro. Both meetings expressed pleasure at the recommendation, regarding the work as a military necessity; and both called upon the State Convention to pass an ordinance granting a charter and the right of way. The meeting at Greensborough was presided over by Peter Adams, Esq. and addressed by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, C. P. Mendenhall, Peter Adams, M. S. Sherwood and J. R. McLean.

Quite a spirited triangular controversy is going on between the friends of three routes for the railroad connection. The Winston Sentinel is for a route via High Point, Thomasville, or Lexington, passing through Salem, Winston, Leaksville, &c; the Greensborough Patriot and Times for the route recommended by the President, from Danville to Greensborough; and the Milton Chronicle for a route from Barksdale's, via Milton, to the Company's Shops, which, that paper says, is at least 12 miles shorter than from Greensborough via Danville, and would give 22 miles more of travel on the N. C. road, and a direct bee-line road from Fayetteville, via the Chatham coalfields, to Richmond.

As President Davis has not asked our advice on the subject, and would probably never hear of it if we offerred it without being asked, we find it impossible to get up the excitement which the Chronicle seems to think the press of North Carolina ought to manifest on this "matter of vital importance to our State." We leave our friends to fight the battle, and will be content to see the road built somewhere, so that it may lead to a connection with our coalfields road.

A ONE-SIDED BUSINESS.—The Wilmington and Weldon railroad brings a mail pouch from Wilmington to Warsaw on the Accommodation train, but refuses to carry a similar pouch from Warsaw to Wilmington. We thus get Wilmington letters and papers in proper time, but Fayetteville letters and papers are delayed equal to a day. Surely this cannot be intentional on the part of the Managers of that road? Will they not remedy the evil on having their attention called to it?

HURRA FOR RANSOM'S CAVALRY!—On Friday we had news of a handsome success of a company of Col. Ransom's splendid Cavalry Regiment, and to-day we have a later and more brilliant achievement, with the Colonel himself in command. See the particulars.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Culpepper Hospital, Va., on the 7th ult., Lieut. James H. Mitchell, of the Granville Targeteers, 13th Reg't Volunteers.

At the Hospital, Washington, N. C., on the 19th, Thos. West, of Capt. Godwin's company, from Robeson county.

Also, on the 18th, Elijah Whitley, of the Hertford Guards, Capt. Pigott.

At Evansport, Va., Andrew G. Chipman, of Company E., 22d N. C. Vols., (formerly the 12th Reg't,) formerly from Guilford, but more recently from Arkansas. And Marcus K. Shaw, of Company L, same regiment.

SEIZURE OF SALT.—Our exchange papers are exulting over the fact that Gov. Brown of Georgia recently seized a large quantity of salt at Savannah and ordered the payment of $5 a sack to the owner, the Governor considering that a fair price for it. It turns out that the salt belonged to a merchant of Macon, who had paid $7 a sack for it. This is a very hard case, and is another evidence of the danger of exercising arbitrary and despotic power. If the Governor had a right to take this salt at $5, he had an equal right to take it at $1, which was the former value. The times are out of joint, and there is a disposition to take responsibilities which in ordinary times would not be tolerated for a moment. This disposition is the result, (and we may say the cause also) of a vitiated state of the public mind and morals, which should be corrected as far as possible, for if acquiesced in, such things will serve as precedents for the future, and leave us as little of real freedom as the yankees have now.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—At the sale of slaves belonging to the estate of Wm Ingram, dec'd, in Randolph county, N. C., the following were the prices obtained, showing that people up there are not much alarmed about their negro property:—

Linden, a man 24 years of age,	$1096
Julia, 8 years,	650
Louisa, 6 years,	413
Martha, 12 years,	901
Randal, 42 years,	605
Total, $3665. Average, 733.	

MILITARY HONOR.—A nice business a Connecticut Captain has been engaged in at Port Royal! Buying a stolen trunk from a negro for $5, and finding therein some hundreds of dollars worth of goods, which he sends home as trophies! "A lucky strike!" See the following from a Northern paper:—

"Captain John Dennis, of Norwich, in the 7th Connecticut regiment, made a lucky strike at Hilton Head. He gave a negro $5 for a trunk, in which he found a handsome Captain's uniform, a gold watch and a variety of other articles, which he will send home as trophies."

When Captain Dennis wants more trophies, let him try to get them in an honest and manly way.

GOOD.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that a body of yankees lately captured there "all wore elegant winter clothing and by the side of their rough and miscellaneously attired guard looked really like gentlemen. One of the boys in reply to a remark by a prisoner concerning his old clothes, told him the Yankees were very like a bottle of four cent whiskey. It had a very pretty label on the outside, but was mighty mean liquor. The philosophy was as good as the truth, and the fellow had enough of both. Another, in answer to some inquiries as to what he thought when he was captured, replied that "he hadn't time to think anything, for he was so scared he didn't know his gun from a corn-stalk."

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

On Monday the President announced the following committees appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. Graham on Friday last:

Legislative Committee.—Messrs. Graham, Rayner, Smith of Halifax, Strong, Meares, Brown, Foster of Randolph, Caldwell of Rowan, McDowell of Burke, and Woodfin.

Judicial Committee.—Messrs. Ruffin, Biggs, Battle of Edgecombe, Sanders, Strange, Mitchell, Badger, Kittrell, Johnston, and McDowell of Madison.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. Howard, Dillard, Green, Leak of Richmond, Arrington, Gilmer, Headen, Miller, Calloway and Greenlee.

Constitutional Committee.—Messrs. Osborne, McNeill of Cumberland, Barnes, Warren, Thompson, Holden, and Cunningham.

Stay Law Committee.—Messrs. Schenck, Walton, Ellison, Ward, Holmes, Royster, Mebane, Turner, and Thomas of Jackson.

Foreigners, Schools, &c., Committee.—Messrs. Pettigrew, Gorrell, Bunting, Thornton and Patterson.

Army Contracts Committee.—Messrs. Satterthwaite, Carson, Dickson, Jones of Rowan, Setzer.

Mr. Osborne introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of exempting from military duty operatives in factories in this State, furnishing manufactured articles for the use of this State or the Confederate States.

Mr. Manning, an ordinance authorizing an exchange of Treasury notes and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on the Coal-fields.

Mr. Gorrell, an ordinance concerning the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and the Supreme Court of N. C., repealing the Stay Law, and authorizing the holding of two terms a year as hitherto.

Mr. Satterthwaite's resolution proposing the appointment of a committee of five, to consider the propriety of the Convention's making provision for the payment of the Confederate States' tax, was adopted, and the President announced the following committee, viz: Messrs. Satterthwaite, Dick, Hargrove, Ferebee and Long.

Sundry resolutions and ordinances were transferred from committees to the committees appointed under Mr. Graham's resolutions.

An ordinance (introduced by Mr. Smith of Macon,) to repeal an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to alter the rules of evidence relative to Indians," was read a second time, debated at length, chiefly by Messrs. Smith and Thomas, and passed its several readings.

On Tuesday, the President announced the following select committees, viz:

On the Ordinance in relation to the political status of citizens of this State who hold office under the Government of the United States.—Messrs. Rayner, Battle of Wake, Williamson, Osborne, and Batchelor.

On the resolution relating to a change in the Bill of Rights.—Messrs Ellison, Badger, Holmes, Ruffin and Dick.

On the resolution concerning lands in Haywood County belonging to alien enemies.—Messrs. Strong, Hicks, Fuller, Headen and Watson.

Additional members of Committee on the Coalfields Railroad.—Messrs. Gilmer and Barnes.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution requiring the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing separate courts of justice for towns having more than 2000 inhabitants. Adopted.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Badger's anti-speculation ordinance, the question being "upon the amendment offered by Mr. Ruffin to an amendment previously proposed by Mr. Badger."

The amendment was adopted 83 to 17, but as to what it is we can form no idea, the reporter's explanation being this only: "Mr Ruffin having proposed to amend that amendment [not given] by inserting after the word "control" the words, "by the means aforesaid."

The question recurring on the amendment as amended, Mr. Brown addressed the Convention. He said that the peculiar circumstances by which we were now surrounded, could alone induce him to give a reluctant support to the measure proposed in some modified shape. It had been with him a cherished principle that trade and commerce should be as free as the winds and the waves. He had great doubt whether the remedy proposed to prevent exorbitant and oppressive speculation in the prime necessaries of life, would attain its end, and feared it would have the pernicious effect of preventing importation. He would briefly allude to a case celebrated in history. When Europe was allied for the foul purpose of crushing Republican France, that country became a great military camp—the agricultural interests of the country were neglected, and starvation stared the people in the face. At this juncture, the National Assembly interposed and regulated prices, and most injurious effects followed the restrictions imposed—effects, in the opinion of political economists of a later day, much more pernicious than the evil they were designed to remove. Our commerce now was paralyzed by the unjust blockade of our ports—greed of gain was rife in the land—the evil was a crying one, and hence, although he did not approve of the measure, he was compelled to vote in its favor if modified.

Mr. Mebane said the Convention had thought proper to exempt the *producing* classes. The struggle now was between the seller and the consumer. He belonged to neither.

Mr. Badger. Did the gentleman say he belonged to *neither?*

Mr. Mebane. "I am *both* a producer and consumer, but I am specially interested in neither." He was opposed to the manner in which the ordinance would punish the engrosser. The penalties were severe, the ordinance was summary in its operation, and from adverse decisions the parties convicted had no appeal. He objected further to the *costs.* The lawyers, to be sure, would have a fine time—Court being always in session, and twenty dollar fees being allowed where four would have been amply sufficient. He would guarantee to clear any one indicted under the ordinance, any where outside of Wake county. In Wake, the law would be explained as it could be no where else. The ordinance only consulted the stomach to the utter neglect of the outer man, and could not stop a tithe of the evil complained of, since it didn't interfere with the operations of *speculators from abroad.*

Mr. Leak opposed the passage of the ordinance in its present shape, and thought its operation should be confined to the single article of salt. Coffee and sugar, perhaps, might also be included. In conclusion, Mr. L. alluded to the repeal of the law (in England) punishing engrossers, as significant of the impolicy of such enactments.

Mr. Brown was impelled partly from reflection and partly from considerations adduced by his friend from Richmond, to withdraw the partial approval he had given the ordinance. He believed it would prove the fruitful source of vexatious, oppressive and malicious litigation. It would imperil the credit and honor of merchants, and would tend to the suppression of trade. If restricted to the article of "*salt,*" and some *definite* term were substituted for the word "unreasonable," he would vote for the ordinance, and then only.

Mr Badger characterised the discussion as very irregular. The question was upon the amendment offered—when that was disposed of a consideration of the whole subject would be in order.

The amendment was rejected, and Mr. Badger moved to amend the Ordinance by adding to the exceptions from those who are to be deemed "engrossers" [see first part of 1st section, last Monday's Obs.] those who obtain the specified articles "for sale at reasonable prices." Mr. Badger stated that the object of the amendment was to conclude the impression that the articles named, could not be held for sale at *reasonable* prices

Mr. Batchelor (for Mr. Howard who was absent,) moved to amend this amendment, by substituting the word "profits" for "prices."

Mr. Strong supported the amendment, adducing many instances in which the word "prices" would in his opinion render the ordinance unjust and oppressive.

Mr. Badger thought the amendment would make no material change. He preferred the word "price" because if *it* were used, there would *often* be a *prima facie* case against "the seller" which would necessarily compel a disclosure of the price at which he had bought. If the word "profit" was substituted, no one could ascertain whether there were an unreasonable profit or not—not knowing what price was originally paid.

Mr. Ruffin agreed with Mr. B. as far as he had gone, but thought his analogy was not sufficiently minute. "Price" was the word—not "profit." He objected to "price," because its use "would not operate to prevent *wholesale sales at reasonable profits.* Such sales would make a person an "engrosser" whether he realized any profit or not. The evil of such sales was, that they enhanced prices whether profit were made or no.

Mr Leak said the words were substantially the same in meaning. He preferred, however, retaining the word "price," because its use would throw the *onus probandi* on the seller.

Mr. Smith of Halifax, also favored the amendment. He cited the suppositious case of two merchants retailing salt at $15 per sack, the one having purchased at $12 50, the other at $2 50 per sack. In this case though selling at the same price, the one was making an exorbitant, the other a moderate profit. They might both be prosecuted under this ordinance and with manifest injustice be subjected to the same penalties.

Mr Osborne thought Mr. Smith's illustration an unfortunate one, nor could he concur in the opinion that any one should be punished for taking the market value of an article which had risen in price without any agency on his part. If the amendment were adopted, no proof could be offered as to the first price paid. How then, he asked, could the profit be ascertained, since that profit consisted in per centage made on cost price? He thought the whole measure an unfortunate one.

Mr Ruffin thought the objections of Mr Smith were easily answered. In the case alluded to, the merchant who made an exorbitant profit, was still a public benefactor, to some extent, because by selling at market value he prevented an increase in the price of the article sold. The ordinance applied only to buying and selling at the same place, raising prices and oppressing consumers there. It did not apply to those who purchased abroad to supply the home demand, and if applied to them would be very unjust.

The proposed amendment was further canvassed by Messrs Battle of Wake, Washington and Strong.

On Wednesday, Mr. Woodfin from the committee on salt, reported that the committee had no means of ascertaining the quantity required by the people of the State, or the amount on hand. There would doubtless be a great deficiency. It was estimated that 500,000 bushels were annually consumed in the State. There was not more than one-fifth of this amount in market now, and probably another fifth was in the hands of those who had already purchased for their own use. The deficiency would amount to at least 300,000 bushels, and of this, the salt-works at Abingdon, Va., whence our supply was chiefly drawn, could not furnish more than *one* bushel in *ten.* We must look to the manufacture of salt on our sea-board. An abundance could be procured on the sea-coast by boiling, even at this season of the year, and at less than $2 per bushel. Individual enterprise was totally inadequate to the production of the quantity needed, and immediate action was necessary. The report was accompanied by an ordinance proposing the appointment of a commissioner to enter at once upon the manufacture of salt on the coast, to be furnished to the people of the State at cost, including price of transportation. The ordinance appropriates $100,000, to be used in erecting and furnishing the necessary works. Ordered to be printed.

The special order was announced, namely the ordinance for the relief of the Treasury.

Mr. Ruffin from the select committee reported a substitute authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 in Treasury notes, on or before the 1st of January 1863, payable to bearer at the Treasury in 1865, and bearing interest at the rate of 1 and 64-100 of 1 per cent. daily, on amounts of $100 and upwards.

The notes are to be of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one and two hundred dollars, viz: $400,000 each of fives, tens, and twenties; $800,000 in fifties, and $500,000 in notes of one and two hundred dollars. These notes to be receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues, and the Treasurer to borrow money on their credit, paying on such loan no higher than six per cent. Ordered to be printed.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the ordinance for the suppression of oppressive speculation. The amendment to strike out the word "prices" and insert "profits," was rejected—yeas 30, nays 71.

Mr. Graham opposed the ordinance on the general grounds of its impolicy and futility, and cited English judicial decisions in support of the views advanced.

Mr. Badger concurred with Mr. Graham in regard to such measures as mischievous and impolitic *in time of peace,* and under *ordinary circumstances.* This view was fully sustained by the authorities cited. This ordinance, however, was urged on the plea of necessity in time of war, and under the pressure of extraordinary wants and perplexities—a state of things to which those decisions had not the remotest application.

Mr. Leak offered a substitute for the ordinance, restricted to the suppression only of speculations in salt. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnes moved to insert in the third line of the first section after the words "or other means," the words "besides producing." Adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out in the first section the words "and imprisoned not less than —— months," and insert the words "punished at the discretion of the court as for a misdemeanor." Adopted.

Mr. Mebane moved to strike out the works "pork or beef, either fresh, salted, or smoked, and cheese." Not agreed to.

Mr. Mebane moved to strike out the words "or other dead victual whatsoever." Rejected.

Mr Ruffin moved to strike out the word "Cheese," it being a luxury rather than a necessity of life. Rejected.

The Convention adjourned, without a decision. Of proceedings since, the Standard says:—

The proceedings of Thursday are unavoidably crowded out. Sundry petitions were presented against the stay law, the converting of grain into spiritous liquors, &c. Mr. Satterthwaite presented a report in favor of the payment of the Confederate tax by the State. Among the resolutions offered, Mr. Green presented one providing for the election of a Governor to fill Gov. Ellis's unexpired term. Most of the day was consumed in the consideration of the numerous amendments proposed to Mr. Badger's ordinance. We fear the thing has been so much tampered with, that it will amount to the "little end" of *nothing* sharpened. The people ask for protection from extortioners and speculators, but we fear from indications they will ask in vain.

SHOE PEGS.—It is stated that Thos. J. Hart, of Columbia, has perfected a machine for making pegs for shoes and boots, said to be the first peg machine in the South. His pegs are said to be better than any yankee pegs ever used in the South.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. M. Coleman succeeds Mr. J. W. Gorman, as editor of the Concord Flag; the latter gentleman retaining the proprietorship.

Missouri Senators.—Gen. Raines has has been elected one of the Confederate States Senators, and it is thought that Gen. Parsons will be the other Senator.

Cotton in New York.—Cotton was quoted in New York on the 21st at 24½ cents for middling uplands.

MARRIED,

At Trinity Church, Society Hill, on Thursday, the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. S. Kidney, Major J. J. LUCAS to Miss CARRIE McIVER, eldest daughter of Dr. Thos. Smith.

On the 17th of October, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Madison Parish, Louisiana, by the Rev. E. H. Rutherford, Dr. JOHN M. MORRISON, late of Laurinburgh, N. C., and Miss FLORENCE, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. J. and Mrs. L. A. Pugh.

DIED,

At the residence of her brother, C. Dowd, in Smithville, Miss., on the 15th Nov. Miss SUSAN DOWD, formerly of Moore county, N. C. The deceased was for some years a member of the Baptist Church. Strong in faith and buoyant in hope, she met death with truly Christian fortitude and resignation. Her affliction, which was protracted for more than twelve months, she bore with much patience, and her death was as peaceful and tranquil as her life was exemplary.—COM.

At the Hospital in Carolina City, Nov. 19th, Mr S. FRANKLIN SILER, only son of C. Siler, Esq., of Chatham County. The deceased was a member of the "Chatham Boys." Responding with alacrity to the call of our country, he has fallen a martyr to the struggle in which we are engaged. By his death we have lost a good soldier and a sterling citizen. His remains were deposited in the family burying ground in Chatham, in the presence of many friends and relatives.

Also, at the Hospital in Carolina City, Nov. 13th, Lieut. JOHN E. MATTHEWS, only son of William Matthews, Esq., of Chatham County. At the first call for volunteers, this noble young man offered his services to defend his country against a tyrannical and oppressive foe. He was elected First Lieutenant in Capt. Lane's Company—"Chatham Boys,"—where he remained long enough to endear himself to the whole Company. For those ennobling qualities which he possessed in a pre-eminent degree, and his warm attachment to his Company he will never be effaced from their recollections. When last we saw him he was the picture of health—his noble countenance beamed with the purest patriotism, and his determined lip seemed to say, "we'll conquer or we'll die." But how changed the scene! That heart, then full of Hope and Love, beats no more; the pallid lip is no more wreathed with smiles; the icy hand returns not love's gentle pressure. He is gone—but let us hope the light of Heaven gladdens his freed spirit. Long will we cherish the memory of one, who, in all relations, was so mild and gentle, so kind and affectionate. His actions are his best encomiums—his noble traits incentives for our emulation. In recording the death of this amiable young man, we sympathize with his deeply stricken parents, but more especially with his fond sister who has lost her only brother, the sharer of all her cares and pleasures, the pride of her loving heart. "Hope sits upon his tomb and softly whispers, he is not dead, but sleepeth." S. M.

ATTENTION! LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE MEMBERS will meet at their ARMORY to-morrow evening at 6½ o'clock. A full attendance is required, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of

Capt. F. N. ROBERTS.

Dec. 2. 1t

SALT! SALT!!

A LOT OF ALUM SALT for sale by

E. F. MOORE.

Dec. 2. 1tpd

WANTED

TO purchase, a NEGRO GIRL, 12 to 18 years of age, suitable for a nurse. Apply at Office of N. C. Presbyterian.

Dec. 2. 79-2tpd

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated Pocket and Pen KNIVES. A good supply.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Nov'r 27, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT!

More Laurels for North Carolina.—We have the gratification of announcing upon unquestionable authority, the complete success of a skirmish beyond Manassas, in which the First North Carolina Cavalry Regiment played a distinguished part.

On Tuesday morning last, at early dawn, Col. Robert Ransom, with a large body of his cavalry, who now occupy an advanced position near Centreville, started out on a scouting expedition. They had proceeded but a few miles when they fell in with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. Averill.

At the command of their leader, the North Carolinians made a dashing charge upon the Hessians, killing 106 and taking 26 prisoners; also, a large number of horses, arms and equipments.

The Pennsylvanians were utterly routed, and fled in Bull Run style, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Strange to state, not a man on our side was lost.

This is certainly one of the most gallant and remarkable affairs of the kind which has occurred during the war, and Col. Ransom has quickly won for himself a distinction of which he may well be proud. We congratulate him and the noble Old North State upon the brilliant result of his expedition.—*Pet. Express,* 30*th.*

From Western Virginia.—An officer under Gen. Floyd closes a long letter to the Lynchburg Republican by stating that "we now expect to go into winter quarters, probably at Petertown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and I hardly think anything can be accomplished either by Yankees or us until next spring."

From Manassas.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 29th says:

The reports by the Orange and Alexandria cars yesterday, were to the following effect: Twenty-seven of the enemy's cavalry, with their horses, arms and accoutrements, were captured by Radford's Rangers on Tuesday. Our pickets had been driven in, their number largely increased, and supported by artillery, were posted nearer to our main body. One of our spies who left Washington on Sunday, reported that a simultaneous attack was contemplated by the enemy; the points to be assailed being Winchester, Leesburg, Centreville and Evansport. All the heavy baggage belonging to our army has been sent from the lines back to Manassas, and battle flags were distributed to all the regiments yesterday morning. A battle was anticipated yesterday, but up to this writing no intelligence to that effect had been received here.

Threatened attack on Columbus.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—General Pillow has information from a reliable source that an attack will be made on Columbus, within twenty days, with a force of from 75,000 to 100,000 men. A large amount of ammunition and cannon at St. Louis has been sent to Cairo. The Federals have got thirty eight mortar boats and eight gun boats. The Federal plan of operations is to surround Columbus and starve us into submission.

Skirmish in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 29.—A gentleman from Clarksville, this evening, says that a dispatch had been received at that place from Gen. Forrest, which states that a scouting party of six hundred cavalry attacked the Lincolnites near Madisonville, Ken., to-day, completely routing them and killing about 80 men.

From the Southern Coast.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 29.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that John Chaplin, who was arrested by the Federals at Hilton Head, has been released. He reports that the enemy have about 25,000 men and sixty-three vessels, and he says the expedition coming under Butler is to take Charleston, and the one under Burnsides to take Savannah. Capt. Cuthbert, of a South Carolina company, has been sent North in irons. The Federals are making improvements on the island, which indicate a permanent occupation.

The Morning News says that the enemy landed a regiment on Tybee island yesterday and entrenched themselves. Several vessels are now inside of the bar.

South Carolina Planters Destroying their Cotton.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The patriotic planters of the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. The plantations in North Edisto and its neighborhood are now in one sheet of flames and smoke throughout.

The Federal Campaign in the West.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Nov. 19 says:

The Campaigns in Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Missouri, are recognized as over, and we count thirty-two regiments that have been engaged at Elkwater, and on the Kanawha, and on the Big Sandy, and in Missouri, that will presently be in Central and Western Kentucky, while at least twenty other regiments from the Northwestern States camps will be promptly sent across the Ohio. This will bring up the army in Kentucky to about 120,000 men, which, if well handled, will soon make its way deep into Dixie land. Appearances indicate the passage of Cumberland Gap by a competent force, the driving of Buckner across Cumberland river, and a grand expedition down the Mississippi. The gunboats and floating batteries for river service are nearly ready, and the date of their completion will not be far from that of the advance.

The Federal Department Reports.—MANASSAS, Nov. 29.—The N. Y. Tribune says that the reports of the Secretaries rapidly approach completion. The great interest which the war will give to that of the Secretary of War will be heightened by Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of *all* at the South who are willing to use them for the cause of the Union.

Secretary Chase will recommend a necessarily large increase of the revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require the tariff to be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. A large incidental protection to American manufactures will of course be the consequence. Secretary Chase will fully develop the theory that slaves in rebel States should be employed to raise cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, for Government account. This policy has already been established by Cameron in regard to ungathered and unginned Sea Island cotton in Beaufort. Of the other reports nothing positive is known, nor of the President's message.

Railroad from Manassas to Centreville.—Laborers are being hired for the immediate construction of a railroad from Manassas to Centreville. It is estimated that the work will require some two months for its completion. —*Richmond Examiner,* 30*th.*

East Tennessee.—We have been happy to learn from Col. Swan, one of the representatives elect from East Tennessee to the Confederate Congress, that the disaffection in that region is by no means extensive. —*Richmond Dispatch,* 30*th.*

Arms to Volunteers.—The Government has determined not to give arms to volunteers for twelve months as long as it has troops offered for the war to a number greater than can now be armed. Where volunteers are enlisted for the war the Government will supply them with arms in proportion to the several States tendering such volunteers.—*Richmond Examiner,* 30*th ult.*

Lincoln's Army.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It has been officially ascertained that the Federal government has now in the field, camp, and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers.

Later from Europe.—NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Late European advices state that a strike among the Manchester spinners is imminent, owing to the threatened reduction of wages.

Explosion of Dupont's Powder Mills.—WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 20.—Dupont's powder mills exploded to-day, destroying three mills and killing three men.

Bishop of Alabama.—The Episcopal Convention of Alabama, at its late session, elected, by a unanimous vote, the Rev. Richard Wilmer, D. D., of Henrico, Va., Bishop of that Diocese.—*Richmond Dispatch,* 30*th ult.*

A Generous Act.—Mr. E. A. Vogler, a well known merchant of Salem, has distributed during the past week without charge, to all the widows and other really needy persons in Salem, a considerable quantity of Salt; sufficient in many instances to supply their wants in this respect for months to come. We have heard too, that Mr. Vogler has steadily refused to advance the price of his molasses and other articles of necessity, sold at his establishment.—*Winston Sentinel.*

More Troops.—Capt. Cook's company from Yadkin Co., "The Yadkin Men," reached this place on the 21st inst. They were cordially welcomed by Dr. Samuel Martin, of Salem, to which Capt. Cook briefly and appropriately responded. They were then escorted to the Hotels in Salem, where they were quartered for the night. They presented an excellent appearance. —*Winston Sentinel.*

Rev B. Craven, D. D.—We learn that this gentleman, the popular and distinguished President of Trinity College, having made up a company of Volunteers, has tendered his services to the Governor and been accepted and ordered to rendezvous at Salisbury and guard the Lincoln prisoners to be sent to that place for safe keeping.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Col. Allen Macfarlan, of Cheraw, has been authorized by the Governor of South Carolina to raise a regiment in the brigade which embraces the Districts of Marlborough, Chesterfield and Darlington.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Miss Fannie Carmon 1 quilt, 2 shirts, and package of wild cherry and dogwood bark; Miss Laura McKay 1 comfort, 1 pair gloves, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah W McKay 1 pr socks; Miss Ann McKay 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves, 2 prs socks; Mrs G D Baker 1 blanket; Mrs Malcom McArthur 2 prs socks; Mrs Ann P Huske 4 prs socks; Miss Catharine McArthur 2 prs socks; Miss Mary Buie 8 prs socks; Miss H N Yates 8 neck comforts.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

List of Presents to Capt. W. P. Martin and Co., 26th Reg't from Moore County:

J J McIntosh 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 shirt, 1 pr stockings, 1 pr socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 cravat; Sam'l McIntosh 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 2 blankets, 1 towel, 1 pillow; L Sullivan, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 pr socks; Betty (a servant) 3 prs socks; A Curry one box with various articles; A Kimbrel 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 quilt; Mrs Catharine McLeod 1 blanket, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr gloves, 8 pr of socks, 1 towel, 2 sheep skins, cabbage and potatoe; Barbary Wadsworth, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Sarah Ann Lawhon, 5 prs socks, 2 prs pants, 1 blanket, 2 shirts, 1 vest, 1 towel, 1 overcoat, chickens, butter, cabbage and potatoes; Ann Lawhon 1 pr socks, 1 sack apples; James Jones 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks; Sarah Shaw, 2 neck comforts; Christian Kelly 1 comfort, 3 lbs butter; Harriet Nunnery 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 quilt, 2 vests, 1 pr pants; Margaret McLemore 2 prs socks; Silvia McLeod 2 prs socks; Mary Baler 1 blanket; W M Vancannon 1 quilt, 1 pr of pants, 1 shirt; A Kelly, 1 overcoat; Catharine McCallum 1 pr of socks, Mary Ann Kelly, 1 comfort.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 2.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Has declined; several loads sold on Saturday at 17 to 18.

Beeswax 20 cts.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 4 to 6.

Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.

Coffee—Rio 50; stock nearly exhausted.

Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.

Cotton—Steady at 8¼ to 8¾.

Flour—No material change; market very well supplied; Family $7 to 7 25; Super 6 75.

Grain—Corn 75 to 80; Rye 1 25; Oats 40; Peas 75.

Hides—Dry 12½ to 15; green 6 to 7.

Lard 23 to 24.

Molasses—Very little on hand, retailing at 65 to 75.

Nails—$10 to 12 per Keg.

Iron—Swedes 8; American 12.

Pork—8 to 10.

Shot—3 25 per bag.

Spirits—Peach Brandy, 1 50; N. C. Apple, 1 25; N. C. Whiskey, 1 10.

Sugars—Have declined; common brown by the Hhd. 10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18.

Sheetings and Yarns are very scarce, the Factories being unable to supply the demand; Sheetings have sold by the bale at 12½ to 15, and Yarns at 22.

Spirits Turpentine—17½ per gallon.

Tallow—17½.

Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Charleston, receipts of Cotton during the week, 237 bales; sales 30 bales, at 8 cents, a decline of ½ cent. Rice 3½ to 4; Bacon 32; Lard 22 to 26; Flour 10 to $11; Corn 90 to $1; new N. O. Molasses 55 to 58; new Sugars 9 to 13; Salt selling at $10 per sack, receipts 845 sacks; Coffee, none in first hands.

At Richmond, Bacon 25; Corn 70; Super Flour 6 75 to $7.

At Petersburg, Super Flour 7 25, Family 8 50 to $9; Salt 16 50 to $17; stock very light; Cotton 9½ to 10; Corn 60; Domestics exceedingly high, the factories sold ahead; Pork 12 50; Coffee 80 to 85 by the bag.

At New Orleans, Sugar 1 to 7 cents for inferior to white clarified; Molasses 15 to 21; Bacon 22 to 27; Salt 11 to 11 50.

The University of North Carolina,

CHAPEL HILL.

THE next session will begin on Saturday 18th Jan'y 1862.

This Institution, situated in a region remarkably healthful, and remote from the seat of war, has been in successful operation since February 1775. At no previous period have the means and opportunities of improvement been so great as they now are.

DAVID L. SWAIN, Pres't.

Dec. 2, 1861. 79-6t

Greensborough Female College,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Spring Session of the present term will open on the 2d day of Jan'y 1862. The building is large, commodious, well ventilated, with a fire place in each room. The location is healthful and retired. The Faculty consists of five gentlemen and seven ladies, all experienced teachers. Instruction systematic and thorough. With superior advantages for intellectual and moral culture, and very moderate charges, we confidently expect a liberal share of patronage, even in the present state of the country.

CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board $50; (Lights extra;) Tuition in regular course $20; Music on the Piano or Guitar $20; use of instrument $2 50; Painting in Oil $20; Drawing $5 to $10; French $10; Ancient Languages $5.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

Nov. 29, 1861. 79-5t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., December 2d, 1861. When called for please say they are advertised.

Mrs N M Anderson, N C Bethea,
Miss S A C Campbell, Miss Joana D Campbell, L Berry Crews, Edmund Chavis, Miss Ellin Cameron.
H S Dial 2, Arreneng Deel.
Mrs Edney C Fenel, Mrs R J Pennel, Mrs Jane R Fenel.
Miss Adline Harison, Miss Rebecka Heir.
Levy Jones, Margtret Jones, Jacob Jailes.
Mrs Amey Lovet, Wm K Lassiter.
J B Moore, Alex E McKay.
Miss Catherine O'Neal.
Miss Emeline Poarch, Reddick Price, Miss N Parker.
Mrs Mary Smith, Mark Strode.
Jas Tucker, Jos W Tucker.
Mrs R B Watson, Mrs Harriett E Winston, C A Winkle.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

LOST,

A KEY to an Iron Safe, marked with the figures 6461, (I think.) Any person finding it will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel.

T. WADDILL.

Nov'r 26, 1861. 78-3t

50 Head of Cattle Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase 50 HEAD of DRY CATTLE.

JAMES BREECE.

Nov. 24 77 3tpd

First Battalion North Carolina Volunteers.

THE Governor will accept a Volunteer Battalion (of six Companies) to be raised in the Counties of the upper Cape Fear.

The term of service will be *twelve months.* The Commissioned Officers of Companies will be elected by the privates of the respective Companies, and the Field Officers by the Commissioned Officers of the Companies.

The Governor will give to the Battalion the best arms he has at the time of mustering into the service. He thinks the arm will be the Mississippi Rifle with the bayonet.

Gentlemen who wish to participate in raising the Battalion will please call at the store of A. M. Johnson, next door to G. Brandt's.

F. N. ROBERTS.

Nov. 28. 78-tf0t

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

a good assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

ALSO,

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-tf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 871ypd

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following contributions of Bibles and Testaments &c., for our soldiers: Miss Mary McPherson 1 Bible; Mrs John Buie 1 Bible, 1 Testament, and bundle of Tracts; Neill Ray 2 Testaments; Miss Catharine Rebecca Shaw 1 Testament; Miss Christian McGregor 1 Testament; Alexander Leach 4 Testaments; Gilbert McDuffie 1 Testament; John D McNeill 1 Testament; Norman McCaskil 1 Testament; Miss Christian McDonald 1 Testament; Master George Newton 1 Testament; Miss Emily P Newton 1 Testament; Miss Mary Ann McDonald 1 Testament; Miss Catharine McDonald 1 Testament; Master J C Sinclair (son of Capt P J Sinclair) 3 Testaments; J J Sinclair (son of Col James Sinclair) bundle of Tracts; David Johnson 1 Testament; Miss Mary Monroe 1 Testament; Miss Harriet Monroe 1 Testament; Miss Amanda Monroe 1 Testament; James B Gillis 1 Testament; Mrs Jesse Ellis 1 Testament, 1 Hymn Book; Miss Mary Ann McArthur 3 Testaments; Miss Mary A Taylor 1 Bible; Miss Sarah M Taylor 1 Testament; Miss Annie Buie 1 Testament; Arch'd McDuffie, Sr $1; M N Campbell $3.

It is gratifying to see the interest manifested by the Ladies in the good old State of North Carolina, in their patriotic and benevolent efforts to promote the comfort, encourage the heart and hold up the hands of our brave soldiers in the tented battle field, and to alleviate the sick and wounded in the hospitals. It is said that History is philosophy teaching by example. We have a very notable example recorded in the 17th chapter of the Book of Exodus, which reads as follows: "Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of God in mine hand. So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek: and Moses, Aaron and Hur, went up to to the top of the hill. And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands *were* heavy; and they took a stone, and put *it* under him, and he sat thereon: and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun. And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword."

Gentlemen—Your publishing contributions for our brave soldiers has accomplished much good in the way of strengthening the arm of defence. It gives an opportunity for some to see what others are doing and stimulate them to go and do likewise.

SEVENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WILKES, N. C., Nov. 23, 1861.

At a civil meeting of Co. E, called for the purpose of expressing the melancholy feelings of the company at the sudden and unexpected death of their fellow-soldier, OLIVER N. HADLEY, who died at Morehead City on the 22d inst., Lieut. S. W. Brewer was called to the Chair and Lieut. W. J. Headen was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and appointed J. H. Crutchfield, W. T. Brantly, W. J Lambert, W. M. Harper and John W. Ellis, a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported through their Chairman, J. H. Crutchfield, the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our companion in arms, the company has lost a worthy member and the army a faithful soldier

Resolved, That while we bow with meek resignation to the will of an all-wise Providence, in the plenitude of whose mercy there is balm for our every wound, yet it is heart rending to part with one so young and promising, so prompt in the discharge of his duty, and so faithful to the cause in which he had enlisted. May the dews of heaven be kindliest that shall wake the vernal flowers on his much loved grave.

Resolved, That we tender to the parents and relatives of the deceased our warmest sympathies, and that in testimony of our grief at the loss they and we have sustained we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to the Standard and the Observer with the request that they publish the same.

S. W. BREWER, Ch'n.

W. J. HEADEN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 28th REG'T N. C. VOLS.,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 21, 1861.

At a meeting of the Montgomery Grays, Co. E, 28th Reg't N. C. Vols., held on the 21st inst., Orderly Serg't Hurley was called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Green was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, a Committee consisting of Capt. W. D. Barringer, Lieut. J W. Ewing and Serg't James L McRae, were appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after a short absence, reported as follows:—

Since it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to call from our midst our friend and fellow-soldier LARKIN N. PARNELL, who expired on the 19th inst., leaving testimony of his preparation for another and better world:

Resolved, 1st, That notwithstanding we deeply regret our loss, yet we are resigned to the will of Him who hath power to kill and make alive; and we do not weep for him as for those who have no hope beyond the tomb.

Resolved, 2d, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends at home, whose loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, 3d, That we be profited by his example of piety, resignation, patriotism, love of justice, and love to God; and we be taught from this, that becoming soldiers is no reason that we be neglectful of our duty, or relax our energies in doing good.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, Spirit of the Age, and N. C. Presbyterian, for publication, and also to the family of the deceased.

ELIAS HURLEY, Chm'n

THOS. S. GREEN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP WILKES, Bogue Island, N. C.

At a called meeting of the "Chatham Boys," held at Camp Wilkes, Nov. 19, 1861, on motion of S. S. Carter, Lieut G. C. Underwood was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting being explained in a few appropriate remarks, the chairman appointed a committee consisting of W. G. Murchison, W. G. Lane and S. S. Carter to draft resolutions. The committee withdrew and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of Providence has seen fit to call from our ranks our worthy and much esteemed friend, Private S. F. Siler, who has an aged father and only sister to mourn his irreparable loss; his loss to us is great but much harder must the blow have fallen on them, being the only son.

Resolved, That in the death of S. F. Siler our company has lost a high toned gentleman, and the Confederacy a true and patriotic soldier

Resolved further, That while we are willing to submit to the will of Providence in calling from us our much beloved soldier and friend, S. F. Siler, we tender this as a Tribute of Respect and condolence to his family and dear relatives at home.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

G. C. UNDERWOOD, Chm'n.

W. G. Murchison,
W. G. Lane,
S. S. Carter, } Committee.

DIED,

This morning at 12½ o'clock, EDWARD, youngest child of Alex. and Mary A. McPherson, aged 1 year 5 months and 10 days.

At his residence near Raleigh, on the 23d inst., in the 69th year of his age, Major CHARLES L. HINTON, known and highly esteemed throughout the State. His death will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of truly attached friends, and deplored as a public loss. He had served as a member of both branches of the Legislature and as Public Treasurer of the State.

In Robeson county, on the 26th Oct'r, Mrs. MARY JANE McLEAN, wife of Dr. A. D. McLean, in the 40th year of her age

In Wadesborough, on the 10th inst., Mr. MALCOM SHAW, aged about 55 years, formerly of Fayetteville.

In Moore county, on the 29th October, of diptheria, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 8 years, 5 months and 8 days; and on the 31st, of the same disease, MARGARET ANN, aged 5 years, 9 months and 23 days, children of D. M. and Mary J. Sinclair.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At High Point, on the 4th inst., Wm. Davis, of Capt. Lorence's Rowan county, 29th Reg't Vols.

At Camp Lee, Beaufort district, S. C., Mitchell Prestley, of the Cane Creek Rifles, 25th N. C. Vols.

At Camp Argyle, Carolina City, on the 9th inst., Wm. Hampton Beaver, of Co. H, 7th Reg't N. C. State Troops, from Mecklenburg county, aged 24.

A CASE NOT PARALLEL.

Ion, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, brings up the case of Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, who was captured in 1779 by a British frigate, while proceeding to Holland on a mission from the Congress. The cases are not parallel. Laurens was captured in an American ship, the ship itself being therefore an enemy's ship, and persons on board of it standing in exactly the same relation to the Government of the captors, that they would have stood had they been taken on land in an enemy's country. Nobody denies that Wilkes would have been justifiable in taking Messrs Mason and Slidell, had he found them on board a Confederate vessel. It is said that the dispatches, papers, and drafts of our Commissioners were put in the British mail-bag before the capture, and have thus gone safe to Europe. Mr. Laurens was less fortunate. He had prepared his papers with lead in such a manner that he thought they would sink when thrown into the sea. Unfortunately they floated, and were picked up by the British. The discovery, through them, of a good understanding between Holland and the Colonies, led to a short war between Great Britain and the former power, the only incidents of any account in which were the obstinate, but indecisive sea-fight off the Dogger Bank, between Admiral Hyde Parker and the Dutch fleet, and the capture and plunder of the Dutch Island of St. Eustatia, by the British West India fleet under Admiral Rodney, and a land force under Gen. Vaughan. This latter enterprise had a most important bearing upon the issue of the war in America, and is one of many proofs afforded by history, that the greatest events are frequently dependent upon causes the most trivial. Rodney was a great gambler, and had retired to France to avoid his creditors, previously to the breaking out of the war between that country and Great Britain, in 1778. It was said that one of the French Ministry offered him employment in the navy, but that he rejected the offer with indignation, and that thereupon the Minister in question offered him the means of returning home. He accepted them, and, on his arrival in England, applied for employment. The command of a fleet going out to the West Indies was given to him, and he was instructed to throw supplies into Gibraltar, at that time besieged by the Spaniards, on his way to his destination. On the way to Gibraltar, he fell in with a Spanish fleet of eleven sail of the line, commanded by Admiral Don Juan de Langara, and after a running fight, which lasted ten hours, succeeded in capturing five or six of them—one of them having blown up during action, with the loss of every soul on board. Captain (afterwards Admiral) Macbride, the grandfather, by the mother's side, of Edgar A. Poe, commanded a seventy-four (the Bienfaisant) in this action, and a curious incident is recorded in connexion with his name. A Spanish ship of eighty guns struck to him after a severe battle, and he was about to send a prize crew on board, when the Spanish Captain informed him that half his crew were dying of a malignant small-pox. Macbride was in a dilemma, but was relieved by the Spaniard, who told him that if he would trust to his honor, he would take the prize into Gibraltar and deliver it to the proper authorities. He took him at his word, and the Spaniard was true to the very letter. This was genuine chivalry, worthy of Castile in her best days, and the feeling which prompted it reminds us of the Cid or of Bayard, rather than of modern commanders. It was scarcely less creditable to Macbride than to the Spanish Captain. So apt are generous natures to understand each other, without explanation, by a sort of freemasonry, which more vulgar spirits cannot comprehend.

We had nearly forgotten our narrative. Rodney, after relieving Gibraltar, went to the West Indies, where in company with Gen. Vaughan, he captured and pillaged St. Eustatia. The wealth on this island puts one in mind of the enchanted castles and grottoes filled with bags of gold, of which the "Arabian Nights," are so full. Rodney had an ample opportunity to recruit his broken fortunes, and he availed himself of it to the uttermost. He filled an enormous merchant fleet with the plunder (valued at £5,000,000 sterling,) and sent more than half his squadron to convoy it. It was nevertheless nearly all recaptured by the French, and the absence of so large a portion of his fleet rendered it necessary for him to abandon the West India waters to the French Admiral, Count de Grasse. That officer, without being followed, was enabled to carry his fleet into the Chesapeake and render the capture of Cornwallis and the independence of the Colonies a certainty. Had not Rodney been without so large a portion of his fleet, he would either not have permitted him to go, or he would have followed him, and, uniting with Graves, in all probability have defeated him in our waters. Cornwallis would have escaped, and the independence of America would have been postponed for many years. So St. Eustatia saved the American cause, and there would have been no plunder of St. Eustatia if there had not been war with the Dutch, and there would have been no war with the Dutch if Mr. Laurens had succeeded in sinking his dispatches.

Mr. Laurens was sent to the Tower and confined, at first, with great rigor. After a while, however, his health having given way under the confinement, he was allowed to take the air, at certain stated hours, in the court yard of his prison. On one occasion, having met and conversed with Lord George Gordon, who was under trial for the riots he had gotten up in London on the Catholic question, he was instantly remanded to his dungeon, and during the remainder of his captivity rigidly confined. He was exchanged, we believe, for Cornwallis. It was a remarkable coincidence that Cornwallis held at the time the office of keeper of the tower of London, and was thus exchanged for a man who was his own captive.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Peach Leaf Yeast.—Hops cost $2 per pound; leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make *better yeast* than hops. Thus: Take three handfulls of peach leaves and three medium sized potatoes. Boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on the hot peach leaf tea, and scald for about 5 minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require to stand a day and night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

A Fine Old English Jury.—During the times of the "Long Parliament," under Cromwell, it was common among the most fanatical of the fathers of New England Puritanism to adopt scriptural names, some of them consisting of several words of a favorite text. We subjoin the names of a jury said to have been empanelled in Sussex, England, which presents a fair sample of the names of that period, and may serve to amuse the reader:

Accepted Trevor, Redeemed Compton, God Reward Smart, Earth Adams, Kill Sin Pimple, Be Faithful Joiner, Fight the Good Fight of Faith White, Hope for Bending, Meek Brewer, Faint Not Hewitt, Make Peace Heaton, Stand Fast on High Stringer, Called Lower, Return Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, More Fruit Fowler, Weep Not Billing, Graceful Hurding.

SOUTHERN OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND

The safe passage of the Bermuda and the preparations for the Fingal's trip called forth the following letter from London to the N. Y. Times:—

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1861.—The steamer Bermuda, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, has run the blockade and reached Savannah in safety. So we are told from America, and the Secessionists here are exultant. They say that this will, in the first place, show the European governments how weak the blockade is, and encourage them to break it; and they say, besides, that there was powder and clothing enough on board of her to place their army on an effective footing. In short, I see no reason to doubt what I have stated, that this success is as good to them as ten thousand lives.

It is likely to cost us at least that. With all our fleet it seems strange that we could not catch this vessel, for I recollect that as early as the 24th of August, I mentioned the rumor here that such a vessel had sailed, and that our authorities here knew of it. It could have been no other than this same vessel, and of course the Navy Department must have had still earlier knowledge than that, and yet the Bermuda seems to have gone straight in without trouble. To say the least, it is annoying, and what are the consequences? We have hardly heard this news than we see it announced in all the papers that *a steamer, called the Fingal, freighted with an enormous quantity of munitions of war of every sort, has left the Clyde nominally for Madeira and the West coast of Africa, but, of course, really for America.*

I mentioned in my letter a fortnight since that there was a story in Liverpool that such a vessel was getting ready, and now here she is. These things trouble us loyalists here excessively, for every cartridge on board of this vessel may be the life of some of our friends or relations; every pound of powder represents a terrible loss to our side; every rag of clothing represents so much longer continuance of the war. For does one such steamer, or two such, end the matter? The short stay I made in Liverpool and Glasgow convinced me that things were worse off for us than I had supposed. The Secessionists there are exceedingly numerous, and, what is worse, they are in no want of money.

I stated some time ago that their principal source of supply was the funds which the Southern banks had transferred to England on the breaking out of the war, but I under-estimated the sum. Besides this there are large private resources which are hard to estimate at all, as they are deposited in many different places and are liable to fluctuations, particularly in the matter of cotton, which has nearly doubled in price, and to its Southern owners, of course, if there are any, brings a continually increasing wealth. I do not believe that there is any fear of an over-estimate when I say that there must be at least fifteen millions dollars Southern property here in England.

This accounts for the fact that they have been able to buy the monopoly of the manufacture of arms in the English market, that they have freighted two steamers with cargoes, which in case of the Fingal is stated at $300,000; and in that of the Bermuda could hardly have been less; that they have bought the steamers themselves, as it seems to be supposed they have; and that, if rumour is to be believed, they are preparing to continue the progress as soon as they hear of the fate of the last adventure. Indeed, they must do so, for the purchase of arms and munitions of war in England are enormous, and amount, in Birmingham alone, if the newspapers are to be believed, to $100,000 a month.

It stands to reason that all these arms and accoutrements must be sent off somehow, and there is only one way. It stands to reason, also, that every such cargo run in represents an army to them, and to us the lives of thousands of men, and perhaps, the loss of the contest, and the final destruction of the Union. Is it possible that the Fingal will be allowed to find a port?

Another curious fact is connected with this in an indirect way. I was told about a fortnight since in Liverpool that there was a man there, whose name I was told, who was intriguing among the merchants and newspapers and endeavoring to organize a party in favor of the breaking of our blockade.

Salt.—The very extravagant valuation placed upon this article by parties who have been engaged in buying it up for purposes of speculation, at first induced many to suppose that we should all be deprived of any such luxury as cured meat. Certain railroads, however, have lately come to the rescue in such good time that the schemes of the speculators bid fair to end in their utter discomfiture. In a few weeks enough salt will have been brought from the Kanawha salines and adjacent country to supply any reasonable demand, and the price which unprincipled and avaricious men sent up like a rocket, will come down like a burnt stick.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th inst.*

Salt Springs in Florida.—We have received an interesting private letter from Dr. D. C. Ambler of Jacksonville, Florida, in which he speaks of obtaining a half pint of pure common salt from a gallon of water taken from a natural spring some 25 miles South of his extensive stock farm near the St. John's river and 200 miles above Jacksonville. The water of this spring contains more than twice as much salt as that of the ocean; and by boring a short distance, it is highly probable that an exceedingly valuable saline may be opened. *Southern Field and Fireside.*

Quantities of salt are now being received in Louisiana from Drake's Salt Works in Arkansas. The price asked for it is $3 per sack.

The Lincoln fleet is lying lea-ward of the Georgia coast. That is the reason why the President sent Lee word to look after them.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-*tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English, $7 50
Classical, 10 00
Contingent, 25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks, $60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks, 20 00
" " Academic " " " 16 00
" " Primary " " " 12 00
Incidental expenses, 1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October. Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February. Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

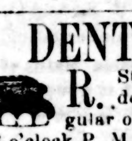
NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.



R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13. 57-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Crockery Store and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September.

For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or S. T. Hawley & Son.

August 15, 1861. 48-tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y. Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

CARD.

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12. 56-

Cotton Yarn.

APPLY to C. B. Mallett or Messrs. Ray & Pearce.

C. B. MALLETT, Ag't.

October 19, 1861. 67tf

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16 66-tf

RECRUITS WANTED.

WANTED 25 men for the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, Army of Manassas. Each recruit will be paid a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into Service, and $11 per month during term of enlistment. Those desiring to enlist will apply to me at the office of J. G. Shepherd Esq.

JAS. C. DOBBIN, Jr.

Oct. 16th 1861. 66-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

Further Supplies of
MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75, by mail $3.
Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.
Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.
The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.
New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

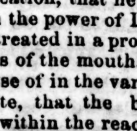
Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

COAL.

THE undersigned having made arrangements for the exclusive supply of COAL from the Egypt Mines, North Carolina, is prepared to make engagements for supplying the same. Application must be made to T. S. Lutterloh, my agent in Fayetteville, or in Charleston, South Carolina, to

JAMES BROWNE,
Market Wharf, Corner of East Bay.

Nov. 1. 71-1mpd

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandise,
Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY,
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, } Fayetteville.
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.

October 5, 1861. 68tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary out-buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term, 1861.
Alexander Biles, Adm'r of Philip Gatewood, dec'd., vs. John Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Gatewood, Alexander H. Ross and wife Sarah, James T. Woolen, Ann Eliza Woolen.

Petition to make real estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Gatewood and William Gatewood, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

77*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Homer LeGrand, Ex'r of Wade LeGrand, vs. Hampton LeGrand and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay et al., vs. James S. Carver and wife.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay vs. John A. McKay et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Peter Hamer, Adm'r of Eli Meekins, dec'd, vs. Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in futreu practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 1-*

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y